NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an en-gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

OTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

Robert F. Walleut, General Agent.

Finan #2 50 per annum, in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters of All remaining concerns of the paper are to a deceased, (pour Pain,) to the General Agent. P fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN

uses, if payment be made in advance. P Advertisements making less than a square in-Advertises for 75 ets.—one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

ed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator,

milles. - PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS PHAT LORING, EDWIND QUINCY, SAMURL PHILBRICK, FIRST PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible my for the financial economy of the paper-not for

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXI. NO. 6.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 1048

Refuge of Oppression.

From the Richmond Whig of Jan. 17. THE LEGISLATURE.

in the House of Delegates, yesterday, Mr. Bolling fered the following resolutions in relation to the ernor some days since: 1. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to

to the Governor of Vermont the resolutions Legislature of that State, styled 'Resoluomotion of Peace.

nos for the promotion of Peace.'

2 Resived, That the Governor be requested to
form the Governor of Vermont, that the Legislagre of Virginia declines to consider the resolutions the Legislature of Vermont, relative to the non the Legislature of Vermons, relative to the sace of the world, until that body shall show itself ardid of the peace of the Union, by conforming its actuents to the Constitution of the United States, laws passed in pursuance thereof.

The previous question was called upon the adop-in of the resolutions—and the House seconded cold for, and being taken, resulted as follows: ayes

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE RIGHT COURSE. The House of Delegates reterday, by an ununimous vote, requested the Go-teror to return to Vermont her 'peace resolutions,' wit the declaration that, when Vermont shall prove willingness to consult the peace of this Union by doing justice to the Constitution, it would be imeensugh for Virginia to consult with her as to the peace of the world. The resolutions adopted yeterday admirably meet the case. The House of belegates have evinced a self-respect, dignity and francess, which Virginia always manifests, as a

member of the Confederacy.

A bill of equal enormity with the Vermont act, salidying the fugitive slave law, has been introduced in the New York Legislature—but not without calling down the indignant thunder of several patriots. It is not yet acted on, and we cannot believe ton pass. We are glad to see that joint resolu-tions have also been introduced, approving the com-munise, the fugitive slave law, &c. We entertain s hope that they will pass, by the joint vote of Union-loving Democrats and Whigs.

The following impudent appeal to Northern idity has been forwarded to various merchants at he North, with a view to securing their patronage !

ATLANTA REPUBLICAN EXTRA.

To Merchants and Business Men Generally. The undersigned, publishers of the Atlanta Cephilican, beg leave to offer it to your notice, as the test advertising medium in the South. Atlanta is strated about the centre of the State of Georgia, and at the centre of all railroad communication; so that for mail facilities in business transactions, it is

assurpassed by any city in the South.

The Rapablican has been published only about the months, and has already a circulation surpassed but by few papers in the country, and its list is still nadly increasing. It is published on a sheet 24 by 35 inches, with 28 columns, and will be increased a size as circumstances may require and it will be

"I have seen little or no unhappiness among the colored people—no intemperance, profanity, or vagrancy among these people. I have coversed with them freely—visited them in their houses, and when laboring in the field—and my impressions are confirmed, that slanders and falsehoods at the North have been heaped upon the South, about these matters! and that, too, by ministers of the gospel. Seriously—I would prefer being such a slave as I have seen at the South than such a free colored man as I have seen at the North—though, in either case, I should prefer going to the glorious Republic of Liberia! I have never seen more deeply pious persons than I have found among the planters in the South. Cruel and wicked is the warfare waged against them; by it, the Methodist Church has been divided, and now, it threatens the existence of this blessed Union! Believe me, when I tell you, that the South—two, Westchester county. N. Y., at which the fol-Union! Believe me, when I tell you, that the Southern people are deeply injured and grieved, by this cruel spirit at the North. I pray that it may cease, and its agitators return to a sober mind." I. M. P.

Colonization Society in Washington City, Jan. 21st,

If I am not misinformed, that portion of the intelligent community from which we experience the greatest opposition to the proceedings and the success of this Society—I mean the abolitionists of the North—unless I am mistaken, at least all the moderate and rational portion of them, have become case of the special considered as now, in some degree, checked; but that it has existed both at the North and at the South, and does not allow me to accept this invitation; but you need not doubt that I cordially approve of the objects and purposes for which the people of Westchester propose to assemble.

I hope the spirit of disunion may be considered as now, in some degree, checked; but that it has existed both at the North and at the South, and does erate and rational portion of them, have become satisfied, that to agitate the subject of slavery, with satisfied, that to agitate the subject of slavery, with a view to the extinction of slavery within the bosoms of the various States in which it is tolerated and exists by law, is utterly fruitless, and a failed effort; that a further agitation of the subject neither benefits those whose interests are intended to be advanced, nor benefits the country at large; that it is a complete failure, and that their exertions hereafter, if governed by motives of humanity and benevolence, should be directed, not to the unattainable obtained as the South, and does state to a dangerous extent, cannot, it seems to me, be denied by any honest man.

In the South, the separation of the States is openly proposed, discussed, and recommended, absolutely or conditionally, in legislative halls, and in conventions called together by the authority of law.

In the North, the State Governments have not run into such excess, and the purpose of overturning the Government shows itself more clearly in Resolutions agreed to in voluntary assemblies of individuals

The Board of the transition of the policy of the control of the policy of a control of the policy of a control of the policy of

SLAVES.

Mar Mes

rytown, Westchester county, N. Y., at which the following letter from the Northern Traitor was read :-WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1851.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter EXTRACTS PROM A SPEECH OF HENRY

CLAY,

Delivered at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society in Washington City, Jan. 21st, My public duties do not allow me to accept this

those whose interess are intended to be discussed to be complete failure, and that their exertions hereafter, if governed by motives of humanity and benevolence, should be directed, not to the unattainable object of the extinction of slavery within the States, but for the great purpose of colonization, which, in its ultimate consequences, will lead to the final separation of the two classes of persons who now inhabit this country. [Applause.]

Colonization is a common object for the common benefit of the whole country. It has nothing sectional in it, nothing selfash in its aims; it does not seek to disturb or to convulse society; it does not deal with property or the right of property; it proposes to concern itself with those who, being already free, will or will not go the shores of Africa, to enjoy social, political and moral advantages which they cannot enjoy in this country. Having a common object for a common benefit, it ought to be beneficiaries of the colonies. And I believe that it will be found, in looking into the powers of the government, either directly or indirectly, that the Constitution of the United States grants ample authority for the performance of this common duty for the common benefit of the country.

What, in a national point of view, is a century to a mation? It took two centuries and more to bring from the shores of Africa her sons, the descendants of whom are now in slavery in the United States. It may take two centuries and more to bring from the shores of Africa her sons, the descendants of whom are now in slavery in the United States. It may take two centuries and more to bring from the shores of Africa her sons, the descendants of whom are now in slavery in the United States. It may take two centuries to transport their descendants again, is this in the great working of our own existence and the administration of the affairs of this

When I am speaking of the ardent attachment of John Jay to the Union of the American States, came of Gorbear, even at the risk of extending this architecture, when the risk of extending this architecture, we have the risk of extending this architecture, when the fresh of extending this architecture, we have the risk of extending this architecture, and the same of Britain; and if we are wise, the time may come when the fields of America may congue attention to the same of Britain as to make it a nursery for season—if one Stational Government han dot called forth all the national means and materials for forming fleets, their provess and their thunder would not appear the new inguision of Britain saving the same of the

ohe.
I am, gentlemen, with entire regard,
and all good wishes, your obliged
friend and fellow citizen,
(Signed,) DANIEL WEBSTER.

dignation, to reject all such ideas as that disobedience to the law is the path of patriotism, or treason to your country, duty to God.

For myself, I confess, that if I were to witness the breaking up of the Union and the Constitutiou of the United States, I should bow myself to the earth in confusion of face, I should bow myself from the observance of mankind, unless I could stand up and declare truly before God and man, that by the utmost exertion of every faculty with which my Creator has endowed me, I had labored to avert the catastrophe.

I am, gentlemen, with entire regard, and all good wishes, your obliged friend and fellow citizen, (Signed,)

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Menn and family. These were as fully the rights of the Samaritan, when in Judea, as when in Samarita, the lower is liberty to minister to human want, as well in the one nation as in the other. These rights are unimpaired in the beloved Joseph Sturge and Elihu Burritt;—and, hence, their liberty to go among the contending powers of Europe for the purpose of making peace. They are unimpaired in the eloquent and the contending powers of Europe for the purpose of making peace. They are unimpaired in the eloquent and the contending powers of Europe for the purpose of making peace. They are unimpaired in the beloved Joseph Sturge and Elihu Burritt;—and, hence, their liberty to go among the contending powers of Europe for the purpose of making peace. They are unimpaired in the beloved Joseph Sturge and Elihu Burritt;—and, hence, their liberty to go among the contending powers of Europe for the purpose of making peace. They are unimpaired in the beloved Joseph Sturge and Elihu Burritt;—and, hence, their liberty to go among the contending powers of Europe for the purpose of making peace. They are unimpaired in the one nation as in the other. These rights are unimpaired in the one nation as in the other. These rights are unimpaired in the one nation as in the other. These were as fully the samaria; and, hence, the Sturge and Elihu Burritt;—and, hence, the

they may, in the wide world.

From the New York Evangelist. THE CONPLICT OF LAWS.

BY REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D. of all possible consequences of human action, n a proposed course of acto the law of God. Is it
to the law of God. Is it
to do God? But some of our
that in a particular thing,
and hy iman law may be opposed by
al, as a law of love, do
nevertheless hold.

the divinion and he will as a law of love, do nevertheless hold, now the sake of avoiding certain supposed evil consequences of refusing obedience to human law in the given case, it is man's duty to disregard the divine law, unless he has a particular revelation in regard to that case. They hold, that is to say, that God will be better pleased, for the sake of avoiding certain will continguish with that is to say, that God will be better pleased, for the sake of avoiding certain evil contingencies, with that which is contrary to his own law, than that which is consonant with it. In other words, God will be pleased with that course of conduct which is displeasing to his holiness, because, if the course of conduct condemned by his law had been pursued, there would have been great evils consequent upon that

duct condemned by his law had been pursued, there would have been great evils consequent upon that course.

Now the question returns, Is there any evil so great as the example and sanction of that which is opposed to the divine law, the divine holiness? Does not that one consequence of srn overtop and set aside all others? And if any human law is of such a nature, as compared with the divine law, that injustice is the consequence of it, and an example and sanction of injustice maintained by it, and thus injustice commanded and tanght, that one consequence is to be regarded above all other possible or multiplied consequences that can be imagined. The action must stop, the law must be disobeyed, whatever be the consequences of disobedience, if the consequence of obedience is an immorality. That point settled, you are not to weigh the consequences any farther. This setting up the consideration of consequences as our guide, in regard to a thing confessedly against the spirit of God's law, is itself a hugo immorality; it is the destruction of all virtue. If consequences may be consulted, and laid in the balance with one violation of the law of love, or one crime, or one unrighteous law, a larger stray of consequences still may be put in the balance to neutralize the immorality of a still greater violation of the law of love, a still greater injustice, a still greater crime. If, for fear of consequences, I may obey a law commanding me to deprive my neighbor of his liberty, I may also obey a law commanding me to take away his life. Nay, if consequences are to be my rule, I may not wait for law, because the consequences themselves are the law. And if to me, as an individual, the consequences of not taking my neighbor's life are going to be extremely disastrous, I may take his life, and God will excuse me, because, if I had not done it. the consequences would have one terrible. If this reasoning is good in one point, it is in another. If a regard to consequences will if I had not done it, the consequences would have been terrible. If this reasoning is good in one point, it is in another. If a regard to consequences will allow me to obey the law of a human government commanding an act of injustice, it will allow me to obey a clear conclusion of my own mind, rendering any crime profitable and necessary to my own interests.

What makes this reasoning the more infamous is What makes this reasoning the more infamous is the fact that all the supposed consequences of diso-bedience to an unjust human law are only supposed and imaginary; they may and they may not happen; but the consequence of sin is real, the injustice is a consequence about which there can be no mistake, no question. And these casuists go the whole length consequence about which there can be no mistake, no question. And these casuists go the whole length of allowing and sanctioning a present and real iniquity, for the sake of avoiding a future possible veil. In the case of a law, for example, commanding me to aid another person in taking away the liberty of my neighbor, these casuists tell me I am in danger of causing a revolution, if I disobey; that God has commanded obedience to all human statutes; that I must have a particular dispensation from God commanding disobedience in this particular case; and in fine, that the government of my country is so good, and its laws are so just and equal, that a little injustice may be pardoned and suffered, rather than make any disturbance, or lead the people to the habit of supposing that the laws are not good! it of supposing that the laws are not good!

in the state of the control of the c But now, in fact, the better the laws are, and the more fully we have been made, as a people, by God's teachings and blessing, to understand true liberty, and the true purpose of government and law, the greater is the wickedness of any injustice, and the greater is the crime, both before God and man, of any unjust, unrighteous law. The better our government is, on the whôle, the less excuse there is for any infraction of right, the less violation of right should be permitted, the more earnestly, by every moral means, it should be resisted, and the more resolutely it should be disobeyed. The very first example of evil law, under such a government as ours,

T. T. Bar-ular jessie'
S. C. It en mummy rds boasted arrived at oke to be quare the anding he he would he might by of the

experien-m's corre-er was the ord at the

ITIS. TION. ses of the ne known nost powand almost

lds, Read wn to the Cherry ion that it

college.

ne of the under our not hes-ta merits, ut. The attracted

M. D.

h a very h threat-ed many ADY. g under health, I e at libast au-a severe hout ob-acces, fre-at night. val-

inary. Chie-

find re-last sent icine we have I cases of ians are ith the ANT. ll, Mass. dedicine

on!

D., ostom.

P. ed phi-nase, li-Bufford, ne Pub-O., nhill.

ALTI.

direct incursions on their liberties. There is no

direct incursions on their liberties. There is no safety but in the supremacy of the divine law, and of that alone, above all human statutes, over the conscience and the man.

Now, so far from evil being excused by its being commanded by a law, the moment it is so commanded, that moment the duty of opposition to it in every right way, the duty of showing up its wickedness, the duty of resolutely disobeying it, the duty of asserting God's law and an enlightened conscience against it, becomes absolute. For, the moment any evil becomes law, that moment the evil is increased ten thousand fold. But some men seem to feel, or at least they argue, that if there be a law, the evil itself, by being thus sanctioned, is diminished; and they argue that while it remains a law, it must be obeyed, until it can be repealed, or else there will be greater wickedness in disobeying it, than there would be in comness in disobeying it, than there would be in com-mitting the evil which it commands. Now if such a course were adopted, no evil law would ever be repealed, for soon precedent upon precedent would be pleaded, and obedience to the law become the be pleaded, and obedience to the law occome the custom, and the willing obedience given would itself be pleaded as a proof that the people were well pleased, and so the wickedness would go on, and despotic legislators would have it all their own way. The only right and safe course is disbedience from the outset.

Let us test this casuistry by some plain cases

it is the best method of revealing its iniquities Let us suppose that such a course of reasoning were applied to laws sanctioning and providing to houses of ill-fame. The moment those laws an passed, that moment the sin which was iniquity and evil before, would become a respectable action of gambling autablishments. of gambling establishments; the moment they are passed, the various forms of gambling become respectable; and according to this reasoning, me spectate; and according to this reasoning, men must not oppose them, because they are protected by law. Or suppose the laws protecting the slave-trade were again in existence, then, according to this reasoning, it would be iniquitous and dangerous to oppose that traffick, or to assole those laws. The slave-trade might be admitted to those laws. The slave-trade might be admitted to be a sin and an evil, but it would be said that so long as the law protected it, so long were rebellious in opposing it. In fine, on the principles, no unjust law could ever be opposed or broken, no reformation in society could ever be carried on, and no advancement is founded would be possible. no advancement in freedom would be possible.

no advancement in freedom would be possible.

But contrary to all this, the moment evil is passed into a law, that moment opposition to it becomes a duty. It is a duty now with all men—whereas, before, the duty of opposition to the evil might have been confined to the few and individual instances of neighborhoods where the evil had prevailed. It is neighborhoods where the evil had prevailed. It is duty now, by the divine word, which declares, Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor; thou shalt not suffer sin upon him. If you know a law which by God's word is wrong, you are bound to declare it wrong; you cannot yourself obey it, and keep a conscience void of offence toward God; and you cannot unfler there to cheep it without rebuke and remonoffer others to obey it without rebuke and remon suffer others to obey it without rebuke and remonstrance, and maintain a conscience void of offence towards man. And in regard to the enactment itself, God says, as to his own judgment of it, Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with Thee, which frameth mischief by a law? Now, that which can have no fellowship with God, and which God will not allow, should in no case be allowed of man, but man is bound to oppose it. It is a great enormity of wickedness in God's sight, this enacting mischief by a law; and men are bound to treat it as such.

There has been much irrelevant disquisition about the danger of revolutions, and much questioning as to when a revolution would be justifiable. And some have even dared to say that no human law ought ever to be disobeyed, unless it were so bad that a revolution would be justified. Men must have taken leave of all belief in the supremacy of God's law, as the standard of right and wrong, to say this. The question of disobedience to an unrighteous law has nothing to do with the question of a revolution. There could be no revolution, and no danger of it, if all men individually refused to obey every unrighteous law. And the sure way to prevent and forestall all need of a revolution, all possible conjunctions where a revolution might threaten, would be to render from the outset the enactment would be to render from the outset the enactment of unrighteous law absolutely impossible, by the impossibility of getting a single individual to obey it. If disobedience to unjust law were in every case the known and fixed resolution and habit of a people, under supreme regard to the divine law, legislators and governments would be careful enough never to pass unrighteous laws, never to show their own weakness, by bringing law into condict with conscience, under the absolute certainty that conscience would prevail, and law be disgraced and dishonored. The highest most sacred, surest, most available,

The highest, most sacred, surest, most available, and most perfect remedy against unrighteous law is, therefore, direct, positive, resolute, individual disobedience. Where this prevails, out of duty to God and justice, the arm of tyranny and despotism is palsied. A stop is put at once to the enactment of unrighteons law, by the known certainty that the people will not obey it, so that it will be futile, inoperative, and injurious to the government. Let there once be virtue and religious principle en in the people, and universal enough to re tain that each individual will, from his own personal, scientious regard to God and his law, obey an unrighteous human statute, and no such statute will ever be passed. And hence the great guilt of those who endeavor to persuade the people to obey an unrighteous statute, on the pretence of keeping peace with the government, and avoiding evil. Every such persuasion is treason against God. It is also, in fact, treason against the highest welfare of the country.

From the New York Independent.

PORM OF PRAYER FOR A MAN IN A TIGHT PLACE

We are not personally in favor of Forms of Prayer. For such, they are helps not to be despised. Then are occasions and topics, too, when consciention men, even those who are fluent in extemporaneous prayer, find their utterance impeded; and if, upon rayer, find their utterance imposed, and in experience occupied and topics, some short form of prayer ould be used, it would be for edification.

For example, there are many good men in the Juion Safety Committee, who would feel prayerful

Union Safety Committee, who wor much confused in returning thanks to God. The pious remarks of our Secretary of State at the New England dinner lead us to hope that he makes the return of fugitives a subject of prayer.

The excellent Diviner with home after running down a fugitive, and who

ent Divines, who have recently exerted every energy to prove to the Christian community that the magistrate is higher than Conscience; that it is the dury of every Christian citizen to obey the law ;-hunt, catch, hold and return the black Christion brother, fleeing for his life, to the grip of his master,-these excellent men, of course

Now we have considered their persuasions. We can perceive how innocent and well-meaning men might think it their duty to return a fugitive there is one thing that is more than a match for our imagination:- It is the kind of prayer which a co scientions man would put up nt night, after aiding, through the day, in sending a Christian woman back to her lustful in ster, or a girl back to the sham-bles, where her beauty would give her ready sale and a high price. Would he pray stall? Would he be a high price. troubled with wandering thoughts about his point of prayer? Would be dodge the question in Congression question in Co

mal style, and forget his prayers for a day or two? Now, we have just been reading a Sermon enti-tled 'A Bundle of Myrrh,' by Rev. Leonard Withington, of Newburyport, Mass., and a very savory fragrance exhales from it. On the cover this saga-cious man has set lorth a form of prayer, which,

though not yet canonical, might be made so, if the Union Committee would but express their opinion that it meets the case, A Poss or PRAYER for such Christians as mean

to aid in carrying into execution the Fugitive Slave Law, by Rev. Leonard Withington of New-

O Lord God of mercy and compassion, who hear-O Lord God of mercy and compassion, who hear-est the sighing of the prisoner, and loosest the bonds of such as are appointed to die; who hast, in thy Gospel, taken captivity captive, and opened the gates of freedom to all mansind,—I am liable this day to be called to a disagreeable duty. I am liable to be called on to assist in restoring a miserable fugi-tive to his bondage, his toil and his chain! O, assist me to perform this dreadful task! Blind my eyes to the evils of his state; may I disregard his sighs, his tears, and all his applications; may I be enabled to do to him what I wish no other being in the universe to do to me; may I assist in plunging him back all the evils which he has endeavored to escape.

May I be enabled to think that this is my duty, and wilt thou reward me for doing this duty in keeping me and my family from all injustice and oppression; and crown our good deeds in promoting slavery with everlasting freedom in the kingdom above; and wilt thou grant this for Jesus Christ's sake, who redeemed, by his precious blood, white men into freedom, and negroes into perpetual bondage.—Amen.

other forms might be added to make out a book. Could not some of the excellent divines who have recently figured before the public in attestation of their abhorrence for 'Politics in the Pulpit,' set forth appropriate forms of prayer for all the exigencies?—One is now much wanted 'to be used on occasion of the wrong man into slavery.'-HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PROTEST OF CONSUL MATHEW.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Dec. 14, 1850. The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consultor the States of North and South Carolina, has the honor to intimate to your Excellency, that he is instructed to invite the consideration of your Excel-lency, and of the Legislature of South Carolina lency, and of the Legislature of South Carolina, now assembled, to the existing law of the State, under which a class of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, entering on the guarantee of a national treaty, the ports of South Carolina, in trading vessels, or in distress,' are taken from the protection of the British flag, and imprisoned in the common jails until the moment of their ship's departure.

The direct mode, adopted by H. B. M.'s government in this communication, will, the undersigned hopes, be accepted as a further proof of consideration and good will towards the State of South Carolina.

Aware of the Constitutional change impending upon his arrival, he has purposely awaited your Excellency's official inauguration into office.

The State of South Carolina, the undersigned apprehends, has drived advantages of moment from

prehends, has dirived advantages of moment from the present liberal commercial intercourse with Great Britain, as it is, evidently, the price at which her staple commodities of rice and cotton can be sold, mits their production and importation from variables.

other countries; nor will it escape the recollection our Excellency and of the Legislature, that the our Excellency and of the Legislature, that the citibious adherence of the British government to the unintended, but strict, application of the wording of the mutual treaty, enabled a talented Carolinian gentleman to obtain for the South, under it, a further

benefit.
To the distinct clause of that treaty, and to the declaration in the Constitution of the United States, 'that the Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made, or which shall be made under the authorities of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land,' the undersigned begs to call your Excellency's attention, apprehending that its infraction by the act in question, will supper inits infraction, by the act in question, will appear in-

The substitution of any more 'protective' basis of commercial intercourse, for the present treaty, would, he feel persuaded, be at variance with the wishes of H. B. M.'s Government, but, it is just, and

indispensable to it- continuance, that a perfect reciprocity in its advantages should be admitted.

H. B. M.'s Government seek this reciprocity in the unrestricted trade of H. B. M.'s West Indian Colonies, with all ports of the United States. These colonies mainly depend on their imports for corn, flour, cattle, salt, provisions, and lumber, and, to their small, numerous vessels (necessarily manned by mixed and colored creoles) as the ports of North and

South Carolina, respectively, are more suitable and at all seasons accessible.

Your Excellency and the Legislature will, the undersigned cannot doubt, concur with him in the general international understanding of the powers or Port Regulations, co-existing with treaties, namely,— that such permanent regulations should extend to foreigners the same restrictions they impose on na-tives, of the spot, where they are enforced, of a simi-

lar class and calling, and no more.

The undersigned indulges in the hope that, under these circumstances, the Legislature of South Carothese circumstances, the Legislature of South Caro-lina will see fit to abrog ite or amend such portion of the law, as applies to the subjects of foreign allied powers, and will thus strengthen the existing bonds of commerce, of friendship, and of mutual good faith, with a kindred nation

GEORGE B. MATHEW. (Signed) GEORGE B. MATHEW.

To His Excellency, the Governor and Commander in-chief of South Carolina, &c., &c.

Reply of Governor Means. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Columbia, S. C., Dec. 16, 1850.

The undersigned, Governor of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, in relation to the law now existing, by which a class of H. B. M.'s subjects are im-prisoned upon landing in Charleston, and the under-signed takes this occasion to assure H. B. M.'s Conpreside, and that no disposition exists to do any thing that might tend to disturb the amicable relations now glad light that beams from so many happy faces. glad light that beams from so many happy faces;

existing between the two governments.

The law alluded to, the Legislature of South Caromore than all, we come to renew our vows, and to of safety to the institutions of the State, and not freedom. with a view of imposing any unnecessary restraint upon the seamen claiming the protection of the flag of the Anti-Slavery cause; to the hour of its birth any friendly power.

transmitted to the Legislature at the earliest possible Boston to be an abolitionist; to the time when convenience of the undersigned, and no doubt will was fashionable to mob women; to the perilous mo

meet with a respectful consideration.
(Signed,)
J. H. MEANS.
To H. B. M.'s Consul, George B. Mathew, Esq.

Second Letter from Consul Mathew. COLUMBIA, Dec. 17, 1850.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majestv's Consul, for the States of North and South Carolina, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excedency's 'Note' of the 18th inst. conveying to him the gratifying now deceased, and an anti-slavery poet, whose words Note of the 16th inst. conveying to him the gratifying assurance of the friendly feelings entertained to his government by the State over which your Excellency's intention to transmit the communication of the undersigned at your Excellency's earliest convenience, to the Legislature of South Carolina.

The undersigned would merely desire, in continuance of his 'note' of the 14th instant, to request the consideration of your Excellency, and of the Legislature. The transmitted of the same transmitted of a figure by which agreat orator once illustrated his feelings in visiting the Legislature. The transmitted of the same transmitted of the same transmitted or the same transmitted of the same transmitted or the same trans

Legislature, to the opinion of the late Altorney General Wirt, elaborately written, under the command of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, President of the United States, and printed in 'Elliot's American Division of Lewis and Clark. After travelling

who states, (page 122, chap. i., part 2,) under the head of the Rights of Self-Preservation and Independence,' of nations:

general rules arise out of compact, such as treaties of alliance, guarantee, or mediation, to which the State concerns are in question, has become a

jesty's Government may confidently rely on the justice and good faith of the Legislature of South Carothe world. When he sent forth the Liberator, with lina to arrest from the present moment the operation those deathless words upon its pages, his feelings of an act which he apprehends will, on examination, must have been like those of Copernics, when his be found liable (by the individual iritation it must have been like those of Copernicus, when his great astronomical discoveries were to be given to clude. (Signed.) GEORGE B. MATHEW.

His Excellency, the Governor of the State of South ing. The dying astronome is about to publish those

Reply of Governor Means. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ? Columbia, Dec. 19th, 1850.

The undersigned, Governor over the Comin wealth of South Carolina, has the honor to acknow-ledge the receipt of the note of the 17th, from H. B. M.'s Consul, and informs him that it will be trans-

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders

BOSTON, FEB. 7, 1851.

LIBERATOR SOIREE COCHITUATE HALL.

on of the Proceedings, as phonog ported by Dr. J. W. STONE.]

THE CHAIRMAN-I am happy to see around me many of that class of our citizens to whose good will and friendly offices the Liberator owed so much in its small beginnings. I allude to the colored pec ple of Boston and the country. For a long time, th ubscription list of the Liberator bore the names few except colored men. On such an occasion as this therefore, it is peculiarly proper that they should be arly and freshly remembered. I propose

Our Colored Countrymen-Those still in the Hou Bondage, and those suffering yet the privation and toils of the wilderness, who have ever recognize the Moses of their Exodus, may they speedily arriv at the Land of Promise, and may he have, as he we deserves, more than a Pisgah glance at its glories.

I am sure I can call upon no one better fitted eply to this toast than CHARLES LENOX REMONI Cheers.) Mr. Remond excusing himself, the Chair nan called on Mr. William C. Nell, of Boston.

Mr. NELL-Mr. Chairman,-It is certainly 'a disc greeable duty' for me to attempt to respond, when or the courage to attempt the speech which this oc casion, with the reminiscences it suggests, would prompt. But, in behalf of those with whom I as identified by complexion and condition, (a class which, I venture to say, owes more than all other to the honored guests of this evening,) I beg leave to submit the following sentiment :-

The Liberator, and its Editor, William Lloyd Garri on ;-and our other distinguished guest, Freedom hosen orator, George Thompson:-The Journal which twenty years ago, was as the cloud arising from the East, 'no bigger than a man's hand,' has now, in it influence, overspread the land-agitating the more and political firmament with the omnipotence of fre discussion, the lightning of truth, and the thunder of a righteous indignation, (causing the timid to fly and the vile to hide themselves,)-may its Editor, who this year attains his Liberator majority, continue t disseminate those leaves plucked from the tree o Liberty, and the scattering thereof tend to an imme diate healing of the nation.

George Thompson-The eloquent, untiring and selfsacrificing advocate of oppressed man the world over in whom the muses and the charities seem blended and all nobly consecrated by him on the altar of Hu manity-may the welcome extended to him, and the result of his labors in fraternal union with our beloved Garrison, convince the world that, 'though tyrante league in arms,' the pen of the one and the voice of the other will yet achieve a triumphant victory, in spired by the irresistible Genius of Universal Eman-

THE CHAIRMAN-Many of us, my friends, are n only citizens and inhabitants of Massachusetts, but there are many of us. I know, who date our ancestry from the Old Colony-from the good old Colony o true men. I propose to you-

Plymouth Rock-The corner-stone of the institution New England. It will ever have a tongue when Liberty is in danger of being wounded in the house builded upon it.

For a response to that sentiment, I call upon Thom, as Russell, Esq., formerly of Plymout

REMARKS OF THOMAS RUSSELL. MR. PRESIDENT.-After what you have heard to night, you will not expect me to occupy much of your time. It would be presumptuous in a new recruit like myself, hardly enlisted under the banner of Freedom, to attempt to tell you old veterans, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, any thing about the cause you love so well, and have served so well. Besides, it does not seem to be of the friendly feeling entertained to his govern-nt, by the State over which he has the honor to We come here rather to rejoice together; to shake

> ation of H. B. M.'s Consul will be and its danger; to the time when it was not safe in Boston to be an abolitionist; to the time when i ment when a single arm arrested the progress of riot,

swear afresh perpetual alle

and when a single voice, then first raised for freedom in Faneuil Hall, saved this city and State from shame and crime. We have gone back to-night to the day when the free soil of Illinois was reddened with the blood of our first martyr; and, further still, to the

over hundreds of miles of prairie and mountain, they be coloring forcible language:

"I am of opinion, that the section of the law under consideration is roid, for being against the Constitution, treaties, and law of the United States, and incompatible with the rights of all nations in unity with the United States.

might have lapped up, without quenching their thirst; and they gazed upon it with awe and admiration, for they recognized in that trickling rivulet the source This opinion your Excellency will, the undersigned conceives, hold to be well founded on the supreme
ed conceives, hold to be well founded on the supreme
to one ives, hold to be well founded on the supreme
ey, upon the little rill of Anti-Slavery agitation,
which a pack of wolves thirsting for blood—'clothed
in broadcloth,' and calling themselves 'gentlemen of
Wheaton, in his 'Elements of International Law,'
property and standing '—would fain have lapped up, or Excellency will, the undersign- of the majestic Missouri. So have we looked, in fanfound the source of that mighty stream which now "The only exceptions to the application of these rolls in resistless power through the land, sweeping pression. (Applause.) As we recall these early days, we learn anew to

The undersigned feels fully assured that Her Ma- honor the zeal, the faith, the courage, with which must have been like those of Copernicus, when his truths which the Church of that day called infidelity. but which are now taught in all the Sabbath scho as this man's infidelity shall yet be. The first sheet of his work are brought to his bedside. He knows the outery which his theories will cause; he foresees the hatred and contempt that will be poured upon his name; but he knows that his doctrin are true, and he exclaims, with his last breath- My book is printed, to be read now or by posterity, I care ted to the Legislature forthwith.
The undersigned takes this occasion to renew his not which; I can wait a century for a reader, since undersigned takes this occasion to renew his not which; I can wait a century for a reader, since the form of the waited six thousand years for an observer. So could our leader have waited a life-time for a conthe State over which he has the honor to preside, towards H. B. M.'s Government, and also his individual respect for H. B. M.'s Consul.

(Signed)

JOHN H. MEANS.

H. B. M.'s Consul, George B. Mathew, Esq. vert to those truths which had been waiting, ever since our country was settled, for an earnest man to

Such faith as this is not daunted by opposition, nor who I hope will be able to explain it. I will call, dismayed by failure; but, in the darkest hour, when the iniquity of enemies most abounds, and the love of friends grows cold; when every wind brings tidings of disaster, and all else is lost, it can proudly and joyfully proclaim, that 'the unconquerable will still remains.' (Cheers.) Thank God! that Anti-Slavery had just such a man in the hour of need; that he published his paper with just the title that it bore, with just the engraving that was impressed upon its face, with those immortal words that are now written on all our hearts! We turn from these scene with new confidence for the dark days yet to come We must learn from the past that a righteous caus is not to be put down by defeat; that there are some defeats more glorious than victories, because they are the commencement of a series of victories, and the pledge of final triumph.

We may illustrate these truths by the history of every struggle for liberty. The Anti-Slavery cause has not, of late years, seen a crisis so dark as that morning when John Hancock and Samuel Adams were hidden among the branches of the old tree at Lexington, trembling with joy as they heard the first gun that was fired for American Independence. We hope never to see a period so sad as the time, after the battle of Long Island, when Washington was flying with his routed and dispirited troops from the superior and triumphant forces of the British; or as that winter at Valley Forge, when the snow stained with the blood that flowed from the naked feet of the American soldiers. Why, the first battle of the Revolution, the battle of Bunker Hill itself, was an American defeat. Our fathers were driver from the hill, and their opponents remained in pos ession of the ground. And yet, the spot is marked by a poument, and the day is celebrated as an anniversary of freedom. You remember the remarkable words of General Washington, when he heard the result of that day's contest. He knew that the Americans were driven from the field, but he anxiously inquired whether they stood the fire of the regulars You know why he asked this question. The Pro vincials were undisciplined and unused to conflict, and it was feared that the first volley from the Butish troops would scatter them like chaff. Washington was told that they received the first fire and the second firmly, and only fell back at last for want of ammunition. 'Thank God!' he cried, 'thank God, America is free!' He knew that the triumph of truth is certain, from the hour when it has gained steadfast champion.

The friends of freedom stand very much in the ondition of our fathers. They are undrilled, undis ciplined, and, I am not sorry to say, undisciplinable. And against them are gathered the regular forces two great parties, well drilled, well paid, and com manded by the most skillful leaders. You have stood their fire hitherto like veteran soldiers. Continue at your posts as you have done, with the same unwaverving firmness, the same dauntless courage, and then, looking to the future as Washington looked, we may say, in a far higher and nobler sense than that in ing that the Church of Christ be as 'a city set on a which he said it-'Thank God, America is free!' (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. President, I wish to give a ser timent. We should never, on such an occasion, forget our absent friends, and I give you-

WILLIAM AND ELLEN CRAFTS-Fugitives now from a land of slavery; through their influence on the public mind, slavery shall, one day, be a fugitive from our land. (Renewed cheering.)

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON-I propose, with all poss ble earnestness, the health of Mrs. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and the family of herself and her beloved husband. (Applause.)

The following hymn was then sung :-

YE WHO IN BONDAGE PINE.

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON. AIR - America

Ye who in bondage pine,
Shut out from light divine,
Bereft of hope;
Whose limbs are worn with chains,
Whose tears bedew our plains,
Whose blood our glory stains,
In gloom who grope:— In gloom who grope : -

Shout! for the hour draws nigh That gives you liberty!
And from the dust, — And from the dust,—
So long your vile embrace,—
Uprising, take your place
Among earth's noblest race,—
"Tis right and just.

The night - the long, long night infamy and slight, And slavery, worse than e'er Rome's seris were doomed to bear, Bloody beyond compare — Recedes apace!

Speed, speed the hour, O Lord! Speak, and, at Thy dread word, Fetters shall full From every limb — the strong Ne more the weak shall wrong, But LIBERTY's sweet song

THE CHAIRMAN-We have an ode from an anti slavery poet, who has recently tuned his harp in the cause of Liberty; and we therefore hope that Mr. George W. Putnam, of Lynn, will give us a sentiment. And we don't care if, like the ladyin Caliban,

his speech be song. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Putnam began by saying-May you be forgiven, Mr. Chairman, for calling up a little fellow like me to make a speech! As you have done it, however, I will say a word regarding the Liberator. In looking back, I remember that the first anti-slavery address I ever ascertained was to be delivered I went to hear, and as soon as I heard there was a Liberator, I went and obtained it. I say it because I have drunk from that fountain, and you see the effect. It is not the first time I have written a few lines of song for liberty. Many years since, when I wrote a few lines for liberty, it is a pleasing reminiscence to me that they were published in the

Liberator. There have been predictions continually, that we were to die out in a little while. I remember, in the were to die out in a little while. I remember, in the carly days of this cause, there were some clergymen, who, firding that the breeze was investigations that the breeze was investigations that the breeze was investigations of the clergy as for hidden treasures; who, finding that the breeze was increasing, thought it and even my friend Parker might be pardoned for supwas as well to steal the thunder, and go ahead. And was as well to steal the thunder, and go ahead. And I recollect on one occasion, the Rev. Mr. Towns said,

We will put Garrison down or we ourselves—it is the unquestionably does; but, on the result of our • We will put Garrison down, or we ourselves will patient search, we may certainly be congratulated, go off is the smoke. That Garrison has not been put since we can find some six or seven of the clergy here down, let this meeting bear witness. (Applause.) present, after all. I give you, then, in conclus And if that reverend gentleman has not gone off in smoke, I should like to know where he is. (Laugh-

Sir, our cause is divine, and its true friends cannot be separated or conquered. A party held together for a Tariff or a Bank may be defeated, or divided and here. I refer to Mr. Thompson; not to my tall friend destroyed. But for us, united by the ties of a great on the left, but to my short friend on my right, the moral principle, 'there is,' as Richelieu says, 'no such Rev. Edwin Thompso word as fail.' As for sentiments, I have but one to give, and that is-

THE CHAIRMAN-I will give you the following sen-

the American People! n a few months, given an able exposition of the higher law. I allude to John W. Browne, Esq., and hope that he will respond to this call, if he is still here.

A Voice-Mr. Browne has left the hall. THE CHAIRMAN-If our friend Mr. Browne has ally interrupted by outbursts of applause.] gone, let me say that we have all heard of Locke on the Human Understanding. We have here a Locke, a sentiment :-

therefore, on the Rev. Joseph J. Locke, of Barre.

Mr. Locke responded as follows :-Were I not fully assured, in my own mind, th am wholly incompetent to make a speech at all fiting to the present occasion, no one would be mo desirous than myself to respond to your call. Man its noble editor. I am reminded of an allusion by Byron to the fate of Tasso. He said, 'Peace to Torquato's shade!' I would say-Peace to once troubled spirit of William Lloyd Garrison On that name attend the tears of gratitude and o veneration for his unfailing constancy to virtue, for which he will have the blessings of the poor and the outcast through all coming time. (Applaus

THE CHAIRMAN-I sm happy to inform the aud nce, that we are not so entirely destitute of eleriinfluence here, to-night, as has been supposed. hear that we have present an estimable clergyman-one who preaches the truth, if we may judge by it ruits—as in his church having one hundred and sixty embers, not one voted for Cass or Taylor. [Cheers I know not the religious sentiments of that clergy man, but I will endorse him as a true minister of the gospel, if he will accept the very indifferent endorse ent of such a person as myself. [Laughter and ap f.sausig

The gentlemen referred to rose and said-

Mr. CHAIRMAN.-Although called at this time Cosmopolite,' it pleases me at such an hour as this to have a locality. I have been a pastor, with the privilege of being associated with men whose lives were linked with glorious causes. I call to mind one all places a man, who has gone to his glorious re ward. Living, he was reviled, but at his death there was such universal lamentation as is never manifest ed at the death of those selfishly prudent, and ever floating with the currents.' The sundering of the little thread' reveals what is in the heart of the liv ing, and there are many who must die, before the world's decision will be given in full. Mr. Garrison the honored one of this brilliant assemblage, is such a personage. For him there are to be trumpet ongues, and truth-telling speech. (Applause.)

Differing from him in many things, I have hear he say of all classes. Years agone, when a lad, I hear his name and paper mentioned in association with all that is dishonest, indecent and intolerable. He was under the foot of public opinion. Like the lion in the able, he had no painter. But he has had them here, this evening, out of the ranks of Free Soil menall professions-even the cautious of the Orthodox often associate our guest with integrity, heroism, and true humanity. From the speech of slaveholders in private, I am led to believe they will covet the hono of furnishing his biographer. (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman, speaking here or elsewhere, I men

from my profession. If we are true to ourselves and the times, we must 'cry aloud and spare not,' labor hill.' I would be such a minister, if I might, teaching and believing that

so to speak that humanity shall not be separated

'He prayeth best, who loveth best, All things both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all.' Orthodox'y talks of hell as I do. But who finds it? They surely who resist their convictions. I have said it, and I believe, that the Reformer, unselfish,

asking Divine guidance, going out in plans, labors, and levotions with his very self for human weal and God, annot find a hell. Disregarding sectarian lines in this day of compromises and moral bankruptey, it little becomes us to make consignments for eternity, when Heaven will ask of all as concerning our hon ored friend Wm. Lloyd Garrison, 'What did he do, and what did he become?' (Applause.) (I must shun the company of my friend from Ply-

mouth, if he continues calling me up unexpectedly a he does.) As the hands of the clock admonish u that we are near the morning hour, I will sit down Mr. Chairman, by saving that I have slept in a cabin in Wisconsin, on a high point of land, where the falling rain on one side flowed into the Fox river to make the leap of Niagara, and then to pass on down the St. Lawrence, and where, on the other side, the rain coursed through the Wisconsin down to widen the 'Father of Waters.' A strange place, and the beginning of mighty forces,-finding a parallel in the brain before me, which, for twenty years, has made highways to hearts. North and South, of more value to huma ity, than are the ways of the rivers to the ocean for commerce. May that brain continue to work, moving a right arm to beat down slavery, and a left to raise up the degraded at home. Let us pray and labor for that day, when the Pulpit and the Politician shall be joined in hand with our guest in the use of the Press, that a national ejaculation may be heard in song, 'Jehovah hath triumphed, his people are free.' (Cheers.)

THE CHAIRMAN-This seems to be an occasion in which we are singularly blessed with the ministrations of the clergy. We are accused of deserting that order of men; but I believe it is they who have descried us, rather than the contrary. I call upon the Rev. John T. SARGENT, to let us have one word

Mr. SARGENT rose merely to apologise for not making a set speech, and the substance of his remarks

I know not how it is, Mr. President, but I nevel hear that title of Rev. appended to our names, with-out a feeling that we ought to hide our heads in the consciousness of our deficiencies. I do not rise to make a speech-and that for two reasons : one is, that the clergy and the church have already been sufficiently well represented in the remarks of those preceding me: and another is, that the hour is late and I ought, on account of sickness in my family, to have been at home two hours ago. I was urged, however, by the sick friends of my home, to express my sympathy with your festive occasion, at least by my presence, and this I am most happy to have done .-(Loud applause.) It is certainly a somewhat signifi-

The Clergy-May the great magnet of anti-slavery sentiment be more and more efficacious to attract there to such occasions as the present.

THE CHAIRMAN-I see another sprig of divinity

MR. EDWIN THOMPSON .- I think you all will join The Cause !- May it soon bring to the field every this evening in a thing which people generally are with me when I say, that I have been highly gratified not gratified with-in having a Quincy. I think if our good mothers often found the quinces at the head of the table, they might fear that too great a partici-The New Heresy-That there is a Higher Law than pation therein might cause the quiasy. [Laughter. that of man, and that God is supreme above his chil-dren. May it soon become the Orthodox Faith of and wondering whom you could have for President on this occasion; but when I heard Mr. Quincy an There has been a gentleman present who has, with-n a few months, given an able exposition of the high-propensity there is in his family to make excellent presiding officers! [Mr. Thompson continued for about five minutes, in a strain of humor and anecdote which have been rarely equalled, and which were continu

MR GARRISON-Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to give

The Anti-Slavery Women on both sides of the The Ann-Survey to the Most personnel tie!- The most courageous, the most personnel

most self-sacrificing, and the most the friends of freedom. [Cheers,] THE CHAIRMAN-I see here present a gentle THE CHAIRMAN is one of the oldest editors in the &

who, I think, as one of the oldest paper in the The health of John Millon Earle, the Party of the

EDWIN THOMPSON-Allow me, Mr. Chairme, give a sentiment-THE ABOLITIONISTS OF AMERICA—Though they as all true republicans, there is one Earls whom they

A Voice-And that Earle is the Earle of Woman

Mr. E. Thompson-Yes, that's the man.

JOHN MILTON EABLE, Esq., in reply to this seed ment, said-To be called up here to-night is the las ment, said—To be camed up nere to night is the last thing that I expected. I therefore will express ay gratitude for this mark of kindness; and I will all gratitude for this man to participate in your me It has been a pleasure to me to notice the men and to hear the terms in which the guest of the even ing (W. L. Garrison) has been received. It has been my pleasure and my privilege to know him for me long years. I think I may say, I knew him he commenced his labors in this enterprise; and for that day to the present, he has claimed my de personal respect. I remember him before he was prisoned in Baltimore. I remember him as I reme ber his writings at the time. He has not told you'd At one time, he lived in Vermont, from which Sta we read the trumpet-tones of liberty in a paper pub we read the trainpersones of noonly in a paper par lished by him at Bennington; and although, as m friend, the President of the Senate, has said of his. self, he and I differ in some things,—although he difers from me in his views of the obligations while rest upon us as citizens-although in thus different from him on this and other matters, I have the jected myself to rebukes from him, at various time; yet I have taken them kindly. I never had makind feeling toward him for it. I have received the in a kind spirit, because I knew that he and his friend spoke the honest convictions of their hearts; mil espect such sentiments wherever I find them, (eplause,) how much soever they may differ from m own. And, notwithstanding these rebukes, additional tered among my own friends,—I was going to say, it most under my very roof,-('hear!')-yet from the first day to the last, in my paper or in my language I never have said one single word condemning We LIAM LLOYD GARRISON. (Repeated cheers.)

And now that we see this great movement mi on in this country, upheaving the very foundations of civil and political society, I look back and trace much of it to the efforts of that man. And although a gree portion of those who are now acting in the anti-aleery cause differ more or less from him, yet I think they will trace to him a great portion of the anti-sh very sentiment now spread over this country.

I have felt that, being called upon, I could say less than I have done. That I have said from the bottom of my heart, regarding the worth of that man, and the labor he has performed in this noble care Cheers.

THE CHAIRMAN-I am sorry to see that some fi f our friends, in attendance this evening, have far forgotten the good old rule in their church-goin days, as to leave before the benediction is pronounce and I can tell all that go away, that I think they will e sorry for it to-morrow morning. We have a heard of an illustrious family, numerous as well a illustrious, by the name of Smith. I am happy to so that a worthy member of that family is com in the following sentiment. I will give-

The health of Mr. Joshua B. Smith, who refused provide an entertainment for Daniel Webster retainers, [loud applause and three cheers,] has with such good will and taste provided birth-right entertainment for the LIBERATOR and in friends ! ['Hear, hear !'] May he long live to do good service to the cause of freedom, and to inspire his hunted brethren with courage and dete resist the pursuit of the slave-catchers, and the via machinations of their Boston agent, | Great appleas

MR. SMITH came forward, and said--

I think it is proper to get up where I can een; for I suppose you all want to look at me [Laughter.] Mr. Phillips alluded to the Roman advancing their eagles. That was necessary in the commencement of this great reform; but now, as nany are in this work, that each has a place amigns him. Mr. Parker has the Church-Mr. Phillips has the Bar-mine is to find something to est; and l should think you would be satisfied with what I have done, without asking for that which is not in the bill

of fare. [Applause.] Soon after my first appearance in Boston, I attended a meeting in Faneuil Hall, where James T. Austin rose and spoke, and thanked heaven that freedom of speech was guaranteed on our soil. With that intreduction, he went on and made one of the most crail and heartless speeches against the cause of liberty that I have ever heard. Then, for the first time, saw Wendell Phillips. He sprang upon the out when Austin had finished, and with his cage on fixed upon him, shouted, 'Thou recreant American The audience hissed him, as of course they would in 1837; and they cried, 'Take it back! take it back! But he would not; he held his ground and maintain

ed his cause. [Cheers.] After such a man and others have spoken to sight I say it is unkind to call upon me. I am glad to fat, however, that this reform has got to be so popular that we have at last a true man to preside over the Massachusetts Senate. I have, Mr. Chairman, at more to utter. [Applause.]

Mr. Garrison-I am sure that our friend, who let just left the platform, has filled us full to overfice. ing. In regard to the assembly to-night, I really find for the first time, that I am somewhat popular. But I remember that 'this is a great country,' and is what estimation I am held at large; and so am in a danger, at present, of getting unduly elevated. It only a body of 'fanatics' endorsing my fanaticism not the verdict of 'the great American people Even on the score of notoriety, (fame being entire) out of the question,) my vanity, if I have my, if ceived a pretty severe shock, not long since; is worthy friend from Indiana, on coming to this desired to find me out. On inquiring for me, i Cornhill, only four or five doors from the Anti-Sires Office, he was told that they knew of no such person as myself, and had no knowledge whatever of the existence of the Liberator newspaper ! [Laughte.] Mr. PHILLIPS-Did they publish the Advertises & that place ? [Increased merriment.]

Mn. Gannison-More shocking still! A very h spectable gentleman from Vermont came into the Anti-Slavery Office, and inquired for me-esting. 'Mr. Garrison is a black man, I believe.' Man laughter.] One of my boys came home the other day, and said that another boy stoutly insisted that was a black man who was advocating polygany for he had heard his father say so! [Roars of large ter.] So much for fame and popularity!

Ma. PRILLIPS - There are stranger things that the said. One man, I remember, thought Mr. Garries

a clergyman. [Ha! ha!]

A Voice—And another declared that he was a pious villain!

THE CHAIRMAN-I have been proved a nec eer, to-night, having produced before you a ghal.

As this medallion over my head gave me my starting words, it may as well give me my last; and I will therefore exclaim, in the words of Hamiet father, 'List! list! Oh, list!' [Cheers.]

oe glorious sich has late But the hist nd years her ask for a co most valu-aring some hich we hav a great med sished guest h! that ou we his press

VHOL

s the Chair

And joy ink you will en most del I of cour make a req e it with a

liberty by a

I know the the request cted remark and from mall apply—is adequate a loyd Garrisom what he give the ents, give the work the history one, the tho fate into the first i ble our pos hich I desir We have o ountry. I h rorld. It is

le story. It great man. or a historic hich literat If I may s work might pearing in po suggestion m a history of hear!) and i Let me re had a hope,

it would be

Committee-ment, and I

that Commit Mr. Garrie Mr. Listbe thorough Committee t collectively, ed and selfcollection of seems to me be expected higher law. which they the inhabits

in conduct, Мв. Рип you the nar since I kno Francis J Jackson—le and leave it

EDWIN T friend Jack not fight be ter.) A Voice The two his faithfu for his tree

them. (Mu

THE CH small hour however, v (Laughter. Mr. Bu have heard ment.) I

A Voice I forme meaning of ty and pov learned its to the war new eyes, doctrines Mount, an

I can de who is ou sectarian l Some tir Society of honor to r ly meeting vorship o they had cause of h He replie ing, and house the give, clear

an entire ists between to call you Quaker fr sion on h we are que the more flow of se

Mr. Pr that I she THE C

night, wi loor. (G then sati owing a

with a few remarks. few remarks.
on has lately been made to the history r by a member of a family whose name was the annals of Massachusetts, but lately, in one of its branches, been deeply treason to liberty and loyalty to op-

Bulth history of liberty, as it will be read a thouis hence, has not been begun. Now I wish ontribution to this history which will be luable that can be made now, and probably ome centuries to come. The enjoyment aring some centuries to come. Ine enjoyment casure from the presence of our distinness, whose deeds we have met to celebrate. that our children a hundred years hence could a presence as we have had it to-night!

te his presence as something approaching indelicacy nest that is to follow these otherwise uncon nest that is to what I shall ask can be obal from an other source than the one to which I no other person in the world can furnish substitute. My request is, that William Garrison will, as soon as he can spare time what he may consider more pressing engageno was no may se the world a record of his experience in regard a history of liberty; give us a history of the aces the thoughts, the triumphs and the sufferings the first individual, of any note, at least, who deand his energies, his life, his all, to the exclusive ng, to his utmost, personal and nation-

ach a work would be a biography, which, among wof this century, would be most read and valued nturies; and would in some measure enosterity to have with them that presence

We have one distinguished autobiography in this I believe it is not surpassed by any in the t is that of Benjamin Franklin. It is a simory. It tells the experience of an excellent and But it is not connected with any great ing idea, and cannot serve as a foundation stone historical monument. That for which I ask, if will be given, will be the greatest contribution hiterature has made to the cause of liberty. Ill may say a word as to the form in which the

n might be made public, I will suggest its aparing in periodical portions in the Liberator. This gestion may seem superfluous, as the Liberator is intery of a portion of Mr. Garrison's lice; (Hear! cl) and this is a feature in that paper which endears it to many of its readers.

Let me refer, before closing, to one thing more. I da hope, that if called upon to speak this evening, would be by a sentiment referring to the Vigilance mittee-that some one would offer such a senti-, and I be called upon to respond, as Secretary of

Mr. Garrison-Consider it done, and go on. Mr. List-No one has had a better opportunity t

SAG BO

a-going

ey will

y to say norated

ed this

and its

the vil

plause.]

at me.

in the

and I

t I have

ttended

Austin edom of

t intro-

st cruel

time, I

stage

ould in

back!

aintain

AR, HO

who has

verflow-

ally find

But

and in

m in no

any, re-

i for a

me, in

Slavery

of the

ertiser at

YOUY PO-

into the

_saying.

he other

ed that I

ygamy's

than that

10 WH S

my first set; and

Hamlet's

heer

thoroughly acquainted with the conduct of that ittee than I; and I wish to bear this testimony, as the conduct of the members, individually and tively, has been the most beautiful, disinterestand self-forgetful that I have ever seen in any ollection of people combined for any purpose. This mas to me to afford a fine illustration of what may ected of men who realize the validity of the bigher law. Here were men banded together for the espress purpose of opposing and defeating a law which they considered atrocious, and they, of all the inhabitants of our land, were the most exemplary conduct, and the most worthy of the name of good tizens. (Applause.)

Ms. PHILLIPS-Mr. Chairman,-Allow me to give ou the name of one whom I will not ask to respond, face I know he always prefers to be silent. I give

Francis Jackson-(long and loud cheers)-Fras lucison-let him go on, as heretofore, to do the deeds; and leave it to our admiration and gratitude to tell hem. (Much cheering.)

EDWIN THOMPSON-I have another sentiment for friend Jackson :- Unlike Andrew Jackson, he does not fight behind cotton, but against cotton. (Laugh-

A Voice-Allow me to give, Mr. Chairman-

The two Daniels-One cast into the lion's den for his faithfulness to his God; and the other exalted or his treachery to man.

THE CHAIRMAN-As we are now approaching the mall hours, we shall soon adjourn. Before we go, however, we will call upon friend Buffum for a fact.

Mr. Buffun-I have no fact. (Oh! Oh!) You have heard the General and the Sargent, and now I resume you wish to hear the Corporals. (Merriment.) I have certainly spent a most happy evening.

A Voice-That's a fact! (Increased merriment.) I formerly belonged to the religious Society of friends; but I was never taught what was the true meaning of Christianity until I learned it from the liberator. I never began to realize how much beauand power there is in that sublime faith, until I arned its aim and scope by its practical application to the wants and woes of humanity. I now see with ow eyes, and read with a deeper interest all those actrines which Jesus taught in the Sermon on the Mount, and so beautifully carried out in his life.

I can deeply realize my indebtedness to the friend the is our guest this night, when I look back to the sectarian husks from which I have escaped.

Sometime since, a Friend in good standing in the ociety of which I was formerly a member, did me the aonor to make me a visit on his return from the yearmeeting,-the Jerusalem to which they go up to ship once a year. I questioned him as to what they had done, during their deliberations, for the tase of humanity-what they had done for the slave. He replied that he did not remember, but he believed Friends were advised to improve every right openmg, and then added that he had the best boarding house that year he ever had before, and went on to gire, clearly and minutely, the whole bill of fare for an entire week! Now, the great difference which exits between him and ourselves, and to which I wish to call your attention, is this:—I presume that our bill of fare is quite as ample to-night as my good Quaker friend had, which made such a vivid impression on his memory; but I have no doubt that if we are questioned, on our return home, as to what we here found to enjoy, we thall not dwell upon the tapper (good as it has been,) but we shall speak of moral and intellectual treat which we have enjoyed. We shall remember this ' feast of reason and flow of soul, long after these temporary comforts have

faded from our memories. Mr. President, I have no speech. If I had known that I should have been called upon, I might have said something more to the point.

THE CHAIRMAN-If there be any person here tonight, who thinks that he has not obtained his or her half dollar's worth, the money will be returned at the door. (Great laughter, and cries of 'O, we are more

The whole company next joined in singing the folowing anti-slavery song :-

THE LIBERATOR.

I AM AN ABOLITIONIST. BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Ath - Auld Lang Syne I am an Abolitionist!

I am an Abolitionist;
I glory in the name;
Though now by Slavery's minions hissed,
And covered o'er with shame:
It is a spell of light and power—
The watchword of the free;
Who spurns it in the trial-hour,
A craven soul is he!

I am an Abolitionist ! PREBDOM's sacred cause :

A nobler strife the world ne'er saw, Th' enslaved to disenthral; I am a soldier for the war, I am an Abolitionist!

Oppression's deadly foe; In God's great strength will I resist, And lay the monster low;
In God's great name do I demand,
To all be freedom given,
That peace and joy may fill the land,
And songs go up to heaven!

I am an Abolitionist! No threats shall awe my soul, No perils cause me to desist, No bribes my acts control; No bribes my acts control;
A freeman will I live and die,
In sunshine and in shade,
And raise my voice for liberty,

Of nought on earth afraid. THE CHAIRMAN-The benediction will now be pro-Thompson. (Cheers.)

MR. THOMPSON-Mr. President, in fulfilling your request, that I should dismiss, with a parting word, Popes and people, principalities and powers, the this festive assembly, allow me to say that I have never before attended a meeting, from the proceedings of the heavily taxed peoples, rise up in judgment, and which I derived greater or purer satisfaction. The with one voice thunder into the ears of kings, nobles effect both upon my mind and my body has been and priests-It was for your aggrandizement that this good. I have been refreshed in spirit—I feel, too, as enormous expense of treasure and blood was sacrifil had been greatly restored in body. May the reif I had been greatly restored in body. May the recollection of our meeting to-night act as an incentive to us in all our future labors in the cause of freedom razed to the ground, its treasures given to the poor, and humanity! No human being can tell the delight and the land divided among the landless as a h with which I meet with the citizens of this country, stead. This is only one instance. There are 'a few when, like those before me, they are the consistent and impartial lovers of liberty, and are willing to exert the freedom which is enjoyed by the white inhabitants of the United States.

with the sincerest pleasure, thought it necessary to say - 'I love not England.' I will venture to hope that liberty—the peculiar institution is human slavery old England may yet deserve and secure his love. The power of capital over labor is not its chief sup But of his country, I will say, ' I can, I do, I will love America.' (Loud cheers.) I know, and I lament, its short-comings, its inconsistencies, its oppressions, and its guilt ;—but, despite these, I love it, and will love it still ;—the more, when I can look around me, when I can look around me, whilst the systems of oppression in Europe and here, and elsewhere, and see so many, fired at once America, in their operation, are as far apart as the most exalted philanthropy, who are determined to with sentiments of the purest patriotism, and the give themselves no rest, until the curse of America is removed, and the enslaved are set free. (Ap-plause.) I love my country, I love it dearly; but I true, (and I think it is,) then it has made the whole ove humanity more, and I am prepared to say- Perish monarchs, and institutions and Governments, but who, by the visitation of God, was called to fill the live humanity—free and unfettered—and let the chair of state, (in place of honest Zachary Taylor, King of kings be alone acknowledged as the Lord who, though a slaveholder, was too honest to favor and Master of the immortal human being.' (Ap-

Sir, we commenced our proceedings seriously; let us end them seriously. We know not, any of us, rights, this execrated son of the Empire State outstripe what lies before us in this holy warfare. Let us cultivate a frame of mind that will be suited to every Southern principles,' and is, in my opinion, if there contingency. In the future may be difficulties, and is any hereafter, (which I hope there is, for his sake,) disasters, and dangers, that may try our souls, and prove our principles as with fire. What, then, shall ture Dives has been calling for water to cool his say, in parting with an audience like this, composed say, in parting with an audience like this, composed f those to whom three millions of slaves are looking. For the wicked shall be turned into hell, and all as to their friends and champions? I will say this :- the nations that forget God.' Are not Millard Fill-May the spirit of Him who called to Moses out of the purning bush, and sent him down to Egypt to deliver of God? and will it not be more tolerable in the day those that were in bondage;—may the spirit of Him who preserved Daniel in the lion's den, and walked and Gomorrah than for this nation of slaveholders? But Solomon tells us, 'that nation of slaveholders? But Solomon tells us, 'that nation of slaveholders and that which is to be hath with the Hebrews in the midst of the fiery furnace;—
may the spirit of Him who sent His Son into the
may the spirit of Him who sent His Son into the
already been; and God requiteth that which is past. may the spirit of Him who sent His Son into the world to preach deliverance to the captive, and the copping of the prices to them that were bound by opening of the prison to them that were bound, be there is a time for every purpose and for every upon you, and dwell richly in you, from this day work. orth :- may you stand in the evil day, and having may you go to your reward hereafter, in the full assurance of faith, that the seed you have sown will bear a bountiful harvest, -in the freedom of the human race, and to the glory of the God whom you

[The assembly adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.]

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., M. P., IN DOR-CHESTER.

ing. Wm. Richardson, Esq., was called to the chair, the money in Yankeedom, backed up by General and spoke in a very impressive and eloquent style, Quattlebum's army to boot, cannot get him back? on the right of free discussion, and on the claims of an Englishman to be heard in America. In allusion to the parable of the Samaritan, he was very effective. 'And which,' the speaker asked, 'which was the Rights, Habeas Corpus, and Trial by Jury. He re- plans. ferred to Kosciusko, DeKalb, and Lafayette, as foreign champions of American Independence, and welcomed

one more foreigner as a soldier of liberty. Wendell Phillips followed in a beautiful speech, and George Thompson delivered an extemporaneous address, which was generally considered as the most powerful that he has made in this vicinity. His subject was the moral and religious view of slavery .-While speaking of the clergy, and of their neglect to paid a noble and deserved tribute to the uprightness the Glasgow meeting. But as we forwarded to you of Rev. Mr. Hall, whose recent sermon on the Limits the papers containing reports of the speeches and resand Obedience to Government is an eloquent and olutions, the readers of the Liberator have doubtless rarely is an audience so moved as were Mr. Thompson's hearers.

Many of those present were from the neighboring negro :towns, and a large party came from Weymouth. This was the fifty-first time of Mr. Thompson's speaking in the course of two months, and it is wonderful that he can, with his feeble health, sustain such constant and laborious efforts.

[We copy the above from 'The Commonwealth' of Wednesday. On Saturday evening last, and three side the meeting in Glasgow, we have had very entimes on Sunday, Mr. Thompson addressed crowded and delighted audiences in Liberty Hall, New Bodford-Rodney French, Esq. in the chair.]

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., M. P. Will deliver a lecture on Slavery in Milford, (Mass.) on Sunday evening next, Feb. 9th. He will give his last lecture at Hingham, (on Brit-

ish Reform,) on Monday evening next. On Wednesday evening, he will give a lecture of the same subject before the Salem Lyceum.

The following letter is from our worthy, intel-

igent and enterprising colored friend, W. P. POWELL. keeper of the Sailors' Home, 330 Pearl street, New York,) now on a visit to England. We shall be glad to hear from him frequently.

LONDON, January 3d, 1851.

FRIEND GARRISON: Here I am, in the great metropolis of the old world, staring, gaping and wondering at each and every relic of by-gone days. Here an old cathedral, and there the palace of ancient kings—the Tower, with all its paraphernalia of war trappings, from the days of the Roman conquest up to the latest modern civilized inventions, trophies of victory, crowns and jewels, valued at \$16,000,000-prisons and dungeons -all meet the eye in quick succession. Alas! thought I, is this the glory and pride of Old England? Methinks the preservation of the Tower, together with its contents, sits like an incubus upon the bosom of the nation; or rather, it helps to press the people to the earth. Let us calculate. The expense in making repairs and additions, in 1078, by William the Conqueror, is estimated at £1,000,000 sterling, and in 1562, it was again repaired by Henry VIII. and also put in good condition by George II.—at an expense of another million of pounds; which, if rated at modern value, in 773 years, including interest and principle, would be an arithmetical puzzle. Now, this enormous sum, which has been allowed to accumulate beyond human calculation, for centuries, where is it? Can any one tell for what purpose it was expend sounced by my friend upon my left, Mr. George ed? Let the enormous piles of stone and mortan which blacken the Tower Hamlets answer the ques tion. Let the domestic feuds of lords and vassals blood of martyrs, princes, and prisoners of state, and sacrilege too glaring to be endured, and should be more of the same sort left.'

The peculiar institution of this country is the power themselves to bestow it upon those who have been deprived of it by the hand of injustice and oppression.

Anong such, I feel myself even more than at the former cannot exist without the other, the latter home; for with such I have entire and perfect sym- is independent of the throne. The king who sways pathy, and can rejoice with them in the possession of the sceptre, the prelate who wears the mitre, and the nobleman who lives upon doubtful titles, all alike bow down to the golden image-the almighty £. An honorable gentleman, to whose speech I listened But the laborer is, in any event, the sufferer.

In my own native country—the mis-named land o port, nor the fostering care of government, but the hypocritical religion of the nation, which sanctifies and baptizes the iniquitous system as holy—as com

I believe it was the wise man of the Bible who afnation mad. That 'man of sin,' Millard Fillmore, he will enforce the Fugitive Slave Bill against the will of the free North. In his devotion to Southern the Kinderhook magician, 'the Northern man with entitled to the lower floor in the region where Scripmore and the United States abominated in the sight

One would suppose that the Fugitive Slave Bill done all, stand; and, if not permitted to see the fru- had effectually cured the evil of slaves running away ition of your labors while you live upon earth, from their dear masters and sweet slavery. In my travels, I have met several thousand dollars' worth of slave property, walking on two legs, as nimble as a Yankee sixpence, which is said to double itself, in the way of trade, in double quick time. But, without joking, slave property across the Atlantic does double itself in value, after realizing the blessings of freedom for a season. For instance: If a slave is worth \$1600 at the South, and escapes to a free State, and is arrested for the paltry reward of ten dollars, George Thompson addressed a crowded meeting at and sent back to his master !-how much is the same Lyceum Hall, in Dorchester, on last Monday even-

I have a great deal to say favorably of this country -its government, institutions, religion and politics but crave your indulgence to express myself in my own way. I proceed to Scotland to-morrow, in the true neighbor of the wounded man—the heartless na- hope to meet a few friends favorable to the object of tive, or the benevolent alien? He spoke also of our my mission. Thus far, I have had every encourageobligations to England, for the protection which we ment, and am extremely obliged to you and other daily experience from Magna Charta, the Bill of friends who have taken an interest in forwarding my

Respectfully yours, In favor of the Right and against all Wrong, WILLIAM P. POWELL.

GREAT MEETING IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Jan. 16, 1851.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: I was prevented by press of business from writing by the last steamer, and giving you an account of

forcible vindication of the supremacy of God's law been made acquainted with the great demonstration over the statutes of men. We could not obtain a in Glasgow, against the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the report of Mr. Thompson's speech, and no report could warm reception which its first victim met with in do it justice. Such efforts are to be judged as we the second commercial city in Great Britain. The judge the force of electricity, by the effect; and very City Hall meeting and the fugitive slaves have been topics for newspaper discussion during the past week.
The following is from the Glasgow Examiner. It Messrs. Garrison and Buffum were called out, and will give the admirers of the 'Union as it is' an idea responded to the call, with excellent and well-timed of what the people of Europe, or some of them, think of them, and their treatment of the down-trodden

[We are unable, for want of room, to insert the article alluded to by Mr. Brown this week. It shall appear in our next.-ED.]

The meeting in the City Hall is said to have been the largest one of the kind which has been held here since the days of Douglass, Buffum and Wright. Bethusiastic gatherings in Paieley, Compsie, Guroch and are to have a meeting in Hamilton, and other places in the vicinity, the coming week. By such meetings as we have had, we may hope to create a public opinion in this country, not only against the Pugitive Slave Bill, but also against its supporters

that will aid in its entire abolition. The time is fast coming, when the finger of score will be pointed at all who may in any way attempt to uphold or apologize, in Europe, for American slavery. It is a degrading and humiliating position for

LETTER FROM WILLIAM P. POWELL | the citizens of republican, democratic America, whose declared sentiment is, that 'all men are created equal,' that the old States of Europe should be before them

in carrying into practice what they profess. At an Agricultural Soiree, or dinner, in Cumber-At an Agricultural Soiree, or dinner, in Cumber-land, last autumn, the American minister, Abbott Lawrence, said in his speech—'The institutions of America are without fault.' Several voices cried out, 'Slavery!' 'Slavery!' 'Yes,' said Mr. C Cowing Valentine Bell

Lawrence, 'I will except Slavery.'

My informant said that Mr. Lawrence's influence,
as a speaker at the meeting, was at an end from the
moment it was discovered that he wished to cover up
Maria S Page the peculiar institution.' In these days, when the Rufus Bal mind is startled almost every day with something T G Elliott new, you will not be surprised when I inform you that that old hater of the negro race, and companion of slaveholders, Elliot Cresson, is here, beating up recruits for the Colonization Society. He is now in Edinhuseh

Edinburgh.

One would have thought, that after you had killed this monster with your 'Thoughts on Colonization,' J M Spear Johnson Davee Sarah Clay John D Hildreth friends would have thoughts had buried it, its friends would have been contented to let it rest. Sarah Marjora But not so; it is one of the many means used to keep up prejudice against the slave and his friends, and it, too, must have its revival meetings.

Mr. Cresson is, I understand, saying all manner of Tabley

evil things against the American abolitionists and free James Jame

Ellen Craft is so far recovered as to be able to join E A Carter her husband at Edinburgh, previous to his coming to Glasgow. They are both in good health.

After visiting Perth, Dundee and Aberdeen, we C Bramball

Shall return to England, and intend to be present at W L Garrison the great meeting to be held in London to welcome G W Putnam

ome George Thompson, Esq.

I have numerous invitations to visit different parts

Samuel Bar of the country, to hold meetings on the Fugitive Slave E B Ramsdell Law, and to bring with me the Crafts. There is a John Rogers general desire all over the country to see and hear Joshua Perry

Yours, right truly, WM. WELLS BROWN. The proceedings of the Glasgow meeting, alluded to in this letter, shall be given in our next.]

> UNPARALLELED MEANNESS. GREENSBORO', Henry Co., Ind. }

DEAR GARDISON 1 I do not believe the history of the human race can I do not believe the history of the numar rate as Richard Clap furnish an instance of such meanness and injustice as Wm Thomps this nation shows in its treatment of the free colored John Cushing people of the land. An illustration is given in a fact Benjamin S Whiting 0.25 that has just come to my knowledge in this town.- N B Spooner The Congregational Friends of Indiana are now holding their semi-annual meeting here. The following E H Merrill paper has been put into my hands by the Trustee to J L Whiting whom it is directed. I give it as it is written :

STATE OF INDIANA, HENRY COUNTY.

To Thomas S. Harper, Trustee of School District, No. 7, in township, (Greensboro',) No. 17, in said County:

Anne W Weston 7. in tounship, (Greensboro',) No. 17, in said County:
You are hereby notified that the following children of color is now allowed to attend the public school dught in the school-house in and for said district; to wit—Jane Wilson, Virginia Hargrave, Thomas Mitchel, and Henderson Spellman, contrary to law, and to the great grievance of the undersigned residents in said district; and who have a right to and wish to participate in said school by sending their children to said school, if not further prevented by the introduction or continuance of said children of color. You are, therefore, hereby required to remove from, and prevent the attendance of said Jane Wilson, Virginia Hargrave, Thomas Mitchel, and Henderson Spellman, who are negroes, at and in said school.

JOHN POLK,
PATRICK J. T. BOYLE.

Dec. 22, 1850.

This was read and commented on at the meeting, in the presence of the friends and neighbors of the J Haywood 1.00 Hall signers. It caused great excitement. The whole Veranus Wentworth 1.00 M B Richards town was led to discuss the subject to which the document refers, and the general treatment of the colored people in the State, in regard to their enjoyTo Mass. A. S. Society, made at Annual Meeting,
went of the means of intellectual and social elevation. went of the means of intellectual and social elevati Here is a fact. Two men, recognized as respectable, eading, religious men in the community in which they live; a school is established for instruction of the children of the town. These two men, JOHN POLK and PATRICK J. F. BOYLE, in the name of the State, demand the expulsion of four children from said school, solely because they have a darker complexion than the generality of children in the place. Then, these are the very men, who, of all others in this place, are loudest and bitterest in their condemnation of colored people for their ignorance! them every-avenue to in telligence, and then taunt them for their ignorance! They would deprive them of all means of social elevation, and then taunt and despise them for their social degradation! All this is done in the name and by the authority of the State of Indiana-thus making all who regard themselves as citizens of the

State, accessaries to their meanness and injustice. This fact may not be of importance in itself, only a an illustration of the spirit that pervades the entire nation, in Church and State-its priests and politicians-its religion and government. This republic, by its laws and religion, closes against the colored man, enslaved and free, the avenues to wealth, intelligence, and social and spiritual elevation; and then turns upon him, and taunts him for his poverty, ignorance and degradation; and pleads these as reasons for his enslavement. On the records of time you can find nothing to match this meanness, cowardliness, injustice and malignity of the Americans. Hell ought to be my portion, if I had any love or regard for a church, a priesthood, a government, a Constitution, a Bible, or a God, that ever did, or ever can anction such appalling meanness and injustice. But, thanks to anti-slavery, the four children are not and will not be cast out of the school.

H. C. WRIGHT.

From the Louisville Journal of Jan. 29. From the Louisville Journal of Jan. 29.

Fugitive Slave Case.—Ludly Haley, a citizen of Georgia, went to Shawneetown, Ill., last spring, where he had two zons residing. He took with him a female elave, who left him and was concealed by the abolitionists. On the 3d of January, Haley applied to two Justices of the Peace for a warrant under the act of 1793, which was granted. The warrant was served and the slave brought into court. Defendant's counsel moved a postponement of the ease to procure evidence, which was also granted.

On the day appointed, the trial came off. A motion by the defendant, to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction, as the law of the last Congress required Commissioners, and the law of '93 was repealed by the new act, was overruled.

Commissioners, and the law of 93 was repeated by the new act, was overruled.

Plaintiff proved that he was a resident of Georgia, and that the defendant was his slave.

The defendant proved that her master came to Illinois in the spring of 1850, and brought her with him; she showed that he had permitted her to work for two or three men living in the settlement. On cross examination, it was shown that the plaintiff never received or charged anything for her services to the two men with whom she worked, and that they were his sons-in-law; that he had left her in their care without any arrangement; that he had been detained from returning home by sickness.

The Justiese decided in favor of the plaintiff, when defendant moved an appeal to the Circuit Court, which was refused. The slave was immediately taken to the Kentucky side of the river.

Congress.—Both Houses devoted Monday last to the funeral of Mr. Kaufman, of Texas. Mr. K. was representative from the 1st district of Texas. He died suddenly from an affection of the heart, or, as is said by some, the effect of a bullet, which some years ago, penetrated his right side. He was about 40 years old, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early emigrant to Texas.

to Texas.

The Hon. Horace Everett died at his residence in Windsor, Vt., on the 30 th ult., in the 72d year of his age. He represented the Windsor District in the U.S. House of Representatives for fourteen consecu-

COLLECTIONS ce, for Expense January, 1851. 1.00 B Wellington 1.00 James Babcock 0.50 L M Haskell E P Ayres
Job Bailey
G P Iverson Mary Clap Emerson John Frances B John Martha M Frail 0.25 J H Browne Sophronia M Bro John Ritchie CF Bagley WH Fish 0.50 W H Fish 0.50 H H Allen 0.20 E Shepherd
1.00 J W Pepper
5.00 Sarah A Kendall
1.00 Henry Withington
1.00 A Wyman 0.25 1.00 0.50 0.25 1.00 George Jackson
0.50 Warren Burton
1.00 E Whitney
0.25 B P Rice
0.25 J Parkman
Hinchley A C Taft A Stanwood A J Fuller R Smith R Smith
John Noyes, Jr.
H H Brigham
J C Lindsley
R Howland
M Bartlett
H S Favor
M B Goodrich
Moria S Page 0.50 0.25 0.50 1.00 1.00 Maria S Page
Paulina Gerry
Nancy R Hill
— Hall
Miriam B Johnson 0.25 Elizabeth Doten Mary Williams George Studley Moses Sawin Mrs John Kneeland Ira Gray Dr Farnsworth Samuel Philbrick Samuel D Wales Robert R Crosby Jacob Leonard
Daniel Mitchell
James N Buffum
Stophen N Breed Joshua Coolidge, Jr Hannah H Allen A Sanger E F Burnham John D Hildreth Stephen N Breed
J B Stanley
Samuel Puffer
Joel Smith Jeremiah Poland E A Godfrey Wm B Oliver James Duncas Wm H Hamil hard Clapp, Jr. S Smith E Hamblinton Free Soil R W F Emer 0.50 Simeon Dodge, Ja Mary Jones M S Bowker Charles List Wendell Phillips Mrs J M Robbins 2.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 1.00 Henry Clapp B S Whiting Mary Willey L Hobbs H E Moore A Davis
J A. Stetson
W Allen Perley King W R Bliss A Southworth R Went 1.00 1.00 1.00 E Sprague Lewis Ford John R Manley H I Bowditch Charles A Burns

Benj H Smith James Griffin John T Sargent

Martha Clap Eliza A B Mitchell

0.25 Cash in smaller sums 4.91

From dine.

Wendell Phillips, Francis Jackson, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel Philbrick Edmund Jackson,
William A. Hall, New York,
Weymouth and Braintree A. S. Society,
Abner Sanger,
Cornelius Bramhall, Cornelius Bramnau,
Samuel May, Jr.,
E. D. Draper, Hopedale,
James N. Buffum,
M. M. Brooks, Concord,
William Jenkins, Andover,
Richard Clapp, Dorchester,
Raccas Scooner, 25 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 25 00 D. B. Morey, Mary G. Chapman, Elias Richards, Johnson Davee, Jacob Leonard. Harriet E. May, Plymouth, Joshua Perry, Hanson, A. Stanwood, Newburyport, R. H. Ober,
George W. Simonds,
Alden Sampson, Charlestown,
D. P. Harmon,
Robert R. Crosby,
James M. Eveleth, Sumner Cheney, Rachel Smith Joshua T. Everett, Charles Eaton, Boston, William R. Bliss, John Cushing, Stillman Smith, Franklin Williams, Sarah T. Davee, Selina Cheney, Eli Belknap, Hopkinton, Elizabeth Richardson, H. Fininley, M. D., Mrs. Gray, Sarah Clay, Lowell, J. G. Dodon J. G. Dodge, George W. Flanders, Lynn, Octavia I. Grimes, Henry R. Curts, Hiram Gilmore, S. C. Hewett, W. C. Currier, Mrs. Eliza Lawton, Mrs. Anna Logan, Sophia Guild, Lydia O. L. Favor,

I. Woodberry, Elizabeth Sargent, J. H. Brown, al Meeting, 1851 To Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at Ant

A. Lindsley, Thomas H. Jones, William Reed,

\$40 00 Mrs. Sarah S. Russell, Mrs. Sarah B. Shaw, Bequest of C. G. Cole C. Fifield, Wm. A. Hall, Joshua Coolidge, Jr., Stillman Lothrop, Cambridge, William Whiting, Concord, P. B. Cogswell, Charles K. Whipple, Nancy Lovell, George Miles, Jackson Josiah Hayward, E. A. Cotton, Caroline Maria Towne, Cyrus Houghton, Samuel Barrett, Cor William Ashby,

A. Orvis,
John Clement,
Hannah H. Allen,
R. W. Henshaw,
Rev. A. R. Pope, N. B. It is not improbable that some few name and sums are omitted; as about twenty dollars were received more than is acknowledged above.

TREASURER'S REPORT. ount of Receipts into the Treasury of Massichuset nti-Slavery Society, from January 1, 1850, to Janu ary 1, 1851. Received from S. May, Jr., General Agent:
The proceeds of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Bazaar,
The amount of cols. at Annual Meeting,
The proceeds of A. S. Fair at Millville,
The amount of cols. at N. E. Convention,
The proceeds of A. S. Fair at Moreester,
The amount of collections at 1st of August Convention, at Worcester,
Received from County Societies, Agents and
individuals, donations and subscriptions. 218 17 250 00 250 00 319 21 102 20 individuals, donations and subscriptions, as published monthly in the Liberator, Total amount received during the year, \$5,836 60

Account of Disbursements during the same pe Paid expenses of Annual Meeting, " for publishing Annual Report of the for publishing Annual Report
Board,
for printing Circulars, Tracts, and
Handbills, and Advertising,
Expenses of N. E. A. S. Convention,
for reporting speeches at do.
expenses of 1st of August Convention 117 44 49 91 at Worcester,
50 copies Liberator supplied Members
of Congress,
S. May, Jr., for his services as General 75 00 Agent,
S. May, Jr., for expenses in the service,
Parker Pillsbury, for services and expenses as Agent,
Wm. L. Garrison, for do. Wm. L. Garrison, for do.
Lucy Stone, for do.
Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster, for do.
Charles C. Burleigh, for do.
R. F. Wallcut, for his services in office,
Rent of Office, 21 Cornhill, one year,
Treasurer of American Anti-Slavery
Society, per order of Board,
2. 2,750 00 Total amount of Disbursements, 5,738 37 dance camplaing in Tre S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1851. I have examined the foregoing account of the Treasurer, for the year ending Jan. 1, 1851, and find it correct and properly vouched. EDMUND JACKSON, Auditor.

A. W. Weston begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of \$2 50 from Miss Sarah H. Otis, of Scituate, and \$3 00 from Mrs. Caroline E. Waite, of Hub-

bardston, for the late Bazaar. The names of Ashburnham and Princeton were accidentally omitted in the list of towns contributing

For the official proceedings of the late annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, see the last page.

The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Board of Managers, from the pen of EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., is a comprehensive and admirable review of the most striking events that have occurred during the past year, both at home and abroad, in connection with our great struggle. Its typographical execution is extremely creditable to its printers, Messrs. Prentise & Sawyer, 11 Devonshire street.

To Correspondents. On file for insertion next week, the poetical 'Lines on Henry Long,' by E. R. P.; the communication of W. S. A. on the 'Fugitive Slaves'; a letter from Jonathan Walker, describing his recent tour in Vermont.

CIRCULAR.

A Fair to aid the Committee of Thirteen of New York city, in defending such persons as may be arrested as Fugitive Slaves, will be opened by an Association of Ladies, at —, on Friday, Feb. 14th, 1851, and will continue daring the following week.

Donations, either in Money or Goods,—to forward the object of the Association, and thereby aid in securing to persons so arrested such defence as circumstances and the law may permit,—will be gratefully received. All who feel friendly to this design are earnestly solicited to contribute.

ed. All who feel friendly to this design are earnestly solicited to contribute.

It is sincerely hoped, that the friends of suffering humanity will not fail to contribute towards this object. Their mite is indispensable. The panting slave calls not for sympathy alone, but for help.

The following ladies have been appointed a Committee to receive and collect contributions:

Mrs. Annetta Ponteau, 294 Second street; Mrs. Frances Brown, 158 Crosby street; Mrs. Serena L. Downing, 4 Temple street; Mrs. Eliza Berrian, 68 Wall street; Miss Maria M. DeGrasse, 9 York street.

By order of the Association, order of the Association,

EMELINE BASTIEN, Directress, 6 Albany st. FANNY TOMPKINS, Sec'y, 180 Church st. Donations may also be sent to the Directress Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

An Anti-Slavery Fair in aid of the Massachusetts
Anti-Slavery Society will be held in LEOMINSTER,
at the new Unitarian Vestry, on Friday and SavuraDAY, Feb. 14th and 15th, during the day and evening
Articles from the Faneuil Hall Bazaar will be offered
for sale. The collection includes a great variety of
Shawls, Scarfs, Cushions, Children's Dresses, Aprons,
Travelling Bags, Toilet Cushions, Dolls, Toys, and a
variety of objects, both useful and ornamental, too numerous to mention. We cordially invite all those who sympathize with us

We cordially invite all those who sympasizes in this labor of love to aid us by their presence.

We should be grateful to the friends of the Cause in neighboring rowns for any donations of articles or supplies of refreshments. The latter may be sent to the Vestry on FRIDAX, 14th, care of Mrs. CATHERINE B.

LANE, or Mrs. DAMARIS B. PIERCE.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

FRANCES H. DRAKE.

On Saturday and Sunday evenings, Feb. 15th and 16th, anti-slavery addresses will be delivered in Leominster, by Thomas Russell, Esq. of Boston, and James N. Buffum of Lynn.

MEETINGS IN AID OF CHAPLIN. LORING MOODY, Agent of the 'Chaplin Fund Committee,' will present his claims to the public in Newburyport, Sunday, Amesbury, Monusy, West Newbury, Tuesday, Wednesday, West Newbur,
Georgetown,
Groveland,
Haverhill,
Lawrence,
Andov Monday,
A 12. 13. 18. will like mends see to it that all needful arrange-

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will hold a meeting in the Vestry of the Rev. Mr. Forman's Church, West Bridgewater, commencing Saturday evening, Feb. 15, and continuing through the follow-

evening, Feb. 10, and evening.

C. C. Burleigh, Miss Antoinette L. Brown, of Oberlin, and others, will address the meeting.

N. B. The morning session on Sunday will be held at an early hour, in order to give place for church services at 11 o'clock.

BOURNE SPOONER, Pres.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec. Abington, Feb. 5, 1851.

MEETINGS AT ABINGTON.

Miss Antoinette L. Brown, (a theological graduats at Oberlin,) will lecture on the Rights of Woman, on Saturday evening. Feb. 8, at East Abington, in Bigelow's Hall, and will also preach, forencon and afternoon of the following day, in the same place, and in the evening (Sunday,) at T. J. Hunt's Ha'l, Centre Abington. Centre Abington.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR. The Pawtucket Anti-Slavery Fair Association will hold their fifteenth Annual Meeting for the sale of articles, at Manchester Hall, on the afternoon and evenings of the 19th and 20th of February, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Let there be an unusual gathering at the above-named time and place of sale, in order that anti-sla-very zeal and funds may increase as the emergency of

the times requires.

In behalf of the Association,

SUSAN SISSON.

Robe

1

17

elatin be dire

T

POLLAI

B

13

Penns thorise

Wand only for any of

Last friend of pa's years he Esq., among among Edinb Jeffree Counce, Garang and too, Francisco, Good ann, Clark too, Francisco, Wife, wonsa any a Mr.—At Fanar Mr.—At friend years arised by being the meeting of the me



From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. ANTI-APIS.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Praisest Law, friend? We, too, love it much as they that love it best; 'Tis the deep, august foundation, whereon Peace and

On the rock primeval; hidden in the Past its base

Block by block the endeavoring Ages built it up to what we see.

But dig down: the Old unbury: thou shalt find or every stone That each Age hath carved the symbol of what God

to them was known; Ugly shapes and brutish sometimes, but the fairest that they knew;

If their sight were dim and earthward, yet their hope and aim were true.

Surely as the unconscious needle feels the far-off load-star draw.

So strives every gracious nature to at-one itself with And the elder Saints and Sages laid their pious frame

works right By a theocratic instinct covered from the people's

As their gods were, so their laws were: Thor tue strong could rieve and steal, So through many a peaceful inlet tore the No

eager keel: new law came when Christ came, and, not blameless as before,

Can we, paying him our lip-tithes, give our lives and faiths to Thor? Law is holy: ay, but what Law? Is there nothing

Than the patched-up broils of Congress-venal, full of meat and wine?

Is there, say you, nothing higher? Nought, God save Laws of Cotton texture, wove by vulgar men for vul-

gar ends? Did Jehovah ask their counsel, or submit to them

Ere he filled with loves, hopes, longings, this aspiring heart of man? For their edict does the soul wait, ere it swing round

tow'rd the pole Of the true, the free, the God-willed, all that makes

Law is holy; but not your law, ye who keep the tablets whole. While ye dash the Law to pieces, shatter it in life and

Bearing up the ark is lightsome, golden Apis hid

While we Levites share the offerings, richer by the people's sin.

Give to Casar what is Casar's? yea, but tell me, if Is this superscription Casar's, here upon our brother

Is not here some other's image, dark and sullied

though it be, In this fellow-soul that worships, struggles God-ward even as we? It was not to such a future that the Mayflower's

prow was turned. Not to such a faith the martyrs clung, exulting as they burned;

Not by such laws are men fashioned, carnest, simple valiant, great, In the household virtues whereon rests the unco

Ah, there is a higher gospel; overhead the God-roo

And each glad, obedient planet, like a golden shuttle

Through the web which Time is weaving in his never-Weaving seasons many-colored, bringing prophecy to

Think you Truth a farthing rush-light, to be pinched

out when you will,

Is your God a wooden fetish, to be hidden out of

That his block-eyes may not see you do the thing

that is not right? But the Destinies think not so: to their judgment

chamber lone Comes no noise of popular clamor, there Fame's

Your majorities they reck not-that you grant, but

then you say, That you differ from them somewhat ;-which is stronger, you or they?

Patient are they as the insects that build islands in

They hurl not the bolted thunder, but their silent way they keep;

Where they have been, that we know; where Empires towered that were not just, Lo! the skulking wild-fox scratches in a little heap

> From the Weekly Evening Post. THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. BY ANN PRESTON.

We've woven now our crime of shame, no words ou guilt may speak. The comment on the deed we've done is made by

groan, and shrick; The land whose cradle freedom rocked, the nat the brave.

Has kissed the dust, and like a hound she hunts helpless slave ! When child and mother flee from chains, she scent

their bleeding track, And, seizing them with giant hold, she hurls the

tremblers back ! Oh! mother-land, thy children weep to see thee sunk

The very despots of the earth raise up their heads But deep, firm voices fill the air; I hear their mighty

Wo to the fiend that executes this statute law of

Our doors are open to the slave, we'll feed the gry still,

Despite of every fiendish band; so help us, God, w will ! Till man's great heart shall change to stone, till sur

and stars grow pale, Till God himself forsakes his world, this law shall

not prevail. WORDS AND DEEDS.

Of bustling earth, in solitude's clear sky

The words and deeds of great men never die, They are not silent when their lips are dumb, And though we hear them not smid the hum They still are speaking, like the lark on high, That sings above the thundering buttle plain ; The poet and the painter chaunt one strain, And each to each gives immortality.

The Liberator.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Mass setts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston, at the Tremont Temple, commencing on Wednesday, tect every citizen in his legal rights.

January 22d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; at which hour Mr. Phillips took up the first them. the President, FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston, called

the meeting to order.
On motion of Wendell Phillips, Voted, That three Assistant Secretaries, and the usual Committees of Business and of Finance, be nominated by the Chair. tional members to its aid. Samuel May, Jr., Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem, and Levi D. Smith, of Stoneham, were nominated and chosen Assistant Secretaries.

The following persons were nominated and chose Committee on Business :- Wm. Lloyd Garrison Wendell Phillips, Anne W. Weston, Parker Pillsbury, Edmund Quincy, Charles P. Hovey, Thomas Haskell, Frances H. Drake, Charles C. Burleigh.

The following were nominated and chosen a Committee of Finance:—James N. Buffum, Lewis Ford, Joshua T. Everett, Nathaniel B. Spooner, Ebridge

read his Annual Report, which had been duly au- against him, shows its author a traitor to the cause h in another place.

On motion of Edmund Quincy, Voted, That a Committee to report a list of officers of the Society for the ensuing year be now nominated by the Chair. The following persons were nominated and chosen aid nittee:—Edmund Quincy of Dedham; Efsaid fingl ... Capron, of Worcester; Bourne Spooner of Piviaouth: Joshua T. Everett, of Princeton William Whiting, of Concord; Charles F. Hovey, of Boston; William Ashby, of Newburyport; Stillman Smith, of Norton; Benj. Snow, Jr., of Fitchburg.

Edmund Quincy presented the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, and read extracts from it. Adjourned to 2 3-4 o'clock,

Afternoon Session .- The President called the meetng to order at the hour appointed. Wendell Phillips, from the Committee on Business,

eported the following Resolutions :-1. Resolved, That while prominent individuals and bring them again into discussion; and that they will a professedly anti-slavery party oppose the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, oppressive, and liable to gross abuse; we, tion to the fullest extent. These gentlemen, Sir, are the abolitionists of Massachusetts, desire to have it going to suppress discussion, by publishing it abroad distinctly understood, that we are utterly and forever that there shall not a word be said on the subject opposed to the surrender itself of fugitive slaves, no and they are going to produce quiet, like the man i natter what the method may be, whether constitu- court, by their incessant shouts of silence! It is tional or not, whether cautiously guarded so as to common saying, that the age of miracles has gone protect freemen, or left open to every abuse: and But it is not so. The Abolitionists have worked that, Constitution or no Constitution, Law or no miracle. They have made the Congress of the United Law, we will neither aid in such return, nor swear to States a useful body; they have compelled that body do so, to secure the influence of any office or to avert to an almost unintermitting discussion of slavery supposed danger to any Government.

tion are one of the chief bulwarks of the slave sys- indebted to its enemies for its growth and its prese tem, an appeal to the blind prejudice in favor of triumphant position, and that, in the Providence of which is, in every critical emergency, an answer to covery argument; and serves, in the hands of the pulagent in extending a knowledge and consequent interpit and the press, to confuse the conception of the est in the subject. plainest moral duties; and, therefore, whoever seeks William Lloyd Garrison came forward, and was to make efficient war on slavery, must take the most received with loud applause. He expressed regret unequivocal position in relation to these; leave no that he had been, of necessity, absent from the meetdoubt of his situation in this respect; not only treat, ings during the day. He said that, from the apbut proclaim that he intends to treat, them, and all pearance of the audience before and around him laws enacted in pursuance of them, as null and void where he saw so many old and familiar faces, he ap-while they exist, and labor to overthrow the Union, prehended there were not many present who needed

which rests upon them, as speedily as possible. 3. Resolved, That one of our objections to the Free ed to forget, for the time being, those old friends, and Soil party is, that it wears two faces. To protect it- speak, it may be, to the single mind in the audience seif against the direct attacks of the Whigs and Dem- who has now to hear for the first time an Anti-Slaocrats and of the South, and gain the ear of the con- very speech. Mr. G. proceeded to examine some of servative portion of the community, it professes alle- the most common objections to the Abolitionists and giance to the Federal Constitution; while on the oth- their cause. Among these, he reterred to the charge er hand, to secure the sympathy of the masses, and that they have undertaken an Utopian and impractiespecially of those earnest spirits upon whom it must cable work, namely, the relinquishment and extincchiefly rely for aid and growth, its prominent leaders and tion, by the holders thereof, of the principal part of friends allow themselves to be looked on as the refuge their property, throughout one-half of the States of and protectors of the fugitive slave. In our view, the Union-a property estimated by Henry Clay, this is seeking to do justice by the commission of per- more than ten years ago, at twelve hundred million jury; and the only merit such a party can claim is of dollars. Now, I admit, said Mr. Garrison, that if that its instincts are better than its principles; and we are making war on this amount of real property, we exhort them to show at least so much moral life, the charge against us is good. But we are de so much deference to the highest moral standard, as such thing. If the trump of emancipation should to attempt to explain how they can swear to do that sound this night, and every slave in the land be conthey have no intention of doing-how they can take verted instantly into a freeman, there would not be one an oath to the Federal Constitution; an oath, the vir- dollar less of property than there is now. The lands tuous breaking of which, after its being deliberately the farms, the plantations, would remain; the house taken in such circumstances as the present, is only would remain; all the materials and implements of less infamous than the keeping of it would be.

Faneuil Hall, some of whose actors are well known to in their productiveness, let the planters and other have helped fugitive slaves, and others to have re- employ them as free laborers, as we employ one fused to do their official duty in this respect, would, another in the North, and the value of that labor, in any other circumstances, have been a farce, but upon the land, and in every branch of art and me must now be regarded, by all honest men, as a some chanics, would very soon be doubled, and even tre-

5. Resolved, That the infamous Union Committee of New York, embodying the highest legal ability in throughout with deep interest, in something like the that city, all made subservient to the use of the slave following words:- It is sometimes said that we are claimant whose expenses that Committee shared .thus taking away one of the most natural and legal ask for him. O, no! We ask no compensation for discouragements to the recovery of fugitive slaves,- his toils, his stripes, his sufferings-for the agonies is, we are afraid, too fair an exponent of the real pub- of his life, for the degradation of generation after lic sentiment of the free States. 6. Resolved, That whoever wishes evidence as to

the fact, that reference to politics was deemed dese- for the slave's wrongs. All the gold and silver in the cration of the pulpit, and silence was proclaimed to country, and all the lands of the broad South togethbe the duty of leading denominations, until that si- er, could never compensate the slave for the wrongs lence was broken in behalf of the slave-catcher, and the insults, the degradation and the misery heaped the leading spirits of all sects leaped into the arena upon him and his fathers, through past generation to uphold the Fugitive Slave Bill. Such an one may Mr. G. urged his hearers, one and all, to espouse this find evidence in the efforts of Drs. Spring and Cox, sacred cause of freedom and humanity, and took his Drs. Rogers and Sharp, Drs. Taylor and Hawks, Mo- seat amidst loud and unanimous appla ses Stuart and Orville Dewey, to confuse the moral William Goodell, of Honeove Falls, New York of what are thought great men ; prostituproff the religious men and women of the North to yield obligation resting on this government and nation to their conscientious convictions to the drunken votes uphold slavery. of a mob of trading politicians and profane revellers, He was rejoiced to hear the sentiments which ha

7. Resolved, That the late atrocious charge of Mr. tive Slave Law. We in New York, said Mr. Good-Justice McLean, in the case of Norris vs. Crocker ell, like yourselves, Sir, take the ground that, Constiand others, straining as it does every principle of law tution or no Constitution, the Fugitive Slave La to effect the condemnation of innocent men, strikes us shall not be enforced. In that part of New York where with no surprise either from that Bench or that man; I reside, I am confident that at least two-thirds of well knowing that the four Northern tenants of that the people are of this mind. There is no place, west Bench have always been chosen from such material of Albany, in which a court could be held, to give as could be easily moulded by their five Southern back a fugitive slave; no, not even in Buffalo, when brethren; that Mr. M'Lean was the last man in Millard Fillmore resides when at home, could such a Ohio who struggled to hold slaves there; that in his court, I confidently believe, be held. It may be that whole judicial course he has never been betrayed into Buffalo would prove an exception to this remark, but one emotion of mercy or one utterance for freedom : and we rejoice that his constant, and, of late, increased not over zealous in the cause of anti-slavery, recen servility to the Slave Power, has never deceived said that Mr. Fillmore, with the whole United States either the North or the South.

8. Resolved, That the course of the Mayor and Lawin Central and Western New York; and added Aldermen of this city, in avowing that, at the late meeting for the reception of George Thompson in rather violent language—unlike the usual peaceful Fancuil Hall, Marshal Tukey acted by their orders, attitude of the Abolitionists-but it is undeniably the and with their approbation, exhibits such an igno- feeling of a very large proportion of the inhabitant rance of law and of their duties, such crouching to public opinion, such entire want both of physical and here, and condemned, as in a false position in his ap noral courage, as to be alike proof and confession of peal to a higher law. I admit, Sir, that he is in an their disqualification for the offices they hold; and their recent refusal of Faneuil Hall to this Society, by Mr. Phillips in respect thereto. But I apprehend on the ground that George Thompson was to appear that his position is not clearly understood. I fear

on its platform, is a gross injustice to us as tax-paying inhabitants, and a shameful confession that they rule his city as the servants of the mob.

9. Resolved, That we will labor to effect such change of public sentiment here, that Boston may have city officers enlightened and independent enough to have opinions of their own, not the mere tools of contractors, or bobs to the kites of any party or any press-men educated sufficiently to une ionest enough to attempt at least, impartially, to pro-Mr. Phillips took up the first three re

poke eloquently in their support. On motion of Samuel May, Jr., a resolution touch ing the expenses of the meeting was adopted, and the Committee on Finance was authorized to call addi-

Charles C. Burleigh spoke in support of the Res

John C. Cluer, of Boston, offered the following redution, and spoke briefly in its support, giving notice of his intention to speak more fully upon it at a fu-

10. Resolved, That the accusation brought against George Thompson, by T. D. McGee, a professed refugee patriot, charging Mr. Thompson with having voted, in Parliament, for a Bill 'which made fre speech treason,' is false, and that the bringing of such charge against one of the firmest friends of liberty The Treasurer, Samuel Philbrick, presented and at a moment when all her friends were combine dited. The Report was accepted, and will be found professes to love, such as even a slaveholder would

Adjourned, to meet at Central Hall, Milk street, a 7 o'clock.

Evening Session .- Met according to adjournmen Central Hall; Effingham L. Capron, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair. The resolutions before the Society being read by

the Secretary, Edmund Quincy addressed the meeting. He re ferred to the intelligence, brought by the magnetic elegraph to-day from Washington, that the mem bers of Congress are signing a pledge-not the temperance pledge, Mr. President, said Mr. Q., though I apprehend that a great many of the gentlemen is question would be vastly benefitted by signing that document-not the temperance pledge, but a pledge to stand by the compromise acts of the last session and to resist any efforts to disturb them, or even to and have made them earn their allowance. Mr. Q. 2. Resolved, That the compromises of the Constitu- went on to show that the anti-slavery cause is largely

converting. Still, said Mr. G., I shall ask to be allowindustry and of labor would remain. And the men 4. Resolved, That the recent Union meeting, in and the women would remain; and as their value in bled. Mr. G. considered various other objections, and concluded his speech, which had been listened to seeking justice for the slave. But it is not justice we generation. We only ask that he shall be houseless. landless, penniless-BUT WITH PREEDOM. (Great apthe character of Northern Churches, may find it in plause.) We hold that there can be no compensation

perceptions and freeze the merciful instincts of the one of the veterans in the anti-slavery cause, being community; making Christianity the stalking horse of called upon by Mr. Garrison, came forward, and was row prejudice and fawning desire for the ap- warmly received. He said if there is any point in which he differed from his friends around ting it to be the servant of human laws, and exhorting on the question whether there is any constitutional dignified with the title of the Congress of the United been repeatedly avowed in these discussions, and in the resolutions before the Society, against the Fugi-I doubt it. The Albany Evening Journal, a paper army at his heels, could not enforce the Fugitive Slave of New York. William H. Seward has been blame

that he lacks moral courage to avow his real sentiments as to the Constitution of the United States. I speech, which was much applauded, and of which the think it probable that he holds the view that the Constitution of the United States. stitution of the United States has an anti-slavery ety adjourned to Friday, 10 o'clock, A. M. character and meaning. If he would only have the courage to come out and declare his real opinion, he might be found a consistent man. But, said Mr. the Tremont Temple, the President being in the Goodell, differ as we may on these and other points, chair. we can all agree here, that whether slavery be in the Constitution or not, IT MUST CRASE; whether by revolution or otherwise, slavery shall be blotted out!

een suggested about William H. Seward, that it left with great favor, and Judson Hutchinson. him in a worse position than before. For a man, in his circumstances, who holds in his own breast the question of Woman's Rights, and was repeatedly callkey which explains and clears up his apparent incon- ed to order. sistency and want of principle, to refuse to use that key, and suffer the cause to labor under the odium the resolutions on the table, and take up the resolutions. of duplicity, proves himself one of the most dangerous foes of the cause. Mr. P. expressed his fear that
the enthusiasm against the Fugitive Law, which Mr.
Goodell had described as prevailing in the State of
D. McGee, that he voted in Parliament for the Irish New York, would not last. ry Long, said he, sent back into slavery from the city of New York, and the 'Union Committee' there vol- in the last degree. anteering to bear a large part of the expenses of the so-called trial. Our triend Goodell has told us of the rural districts. We have not reached them yet. the affirmative, and one only in the negative. Philadelphia has fallen before the Fugitive Law! wrong man into slavery. New York, the great com- He occupied a little time in reviewing that portion of our citizens.

Warrison added a few remarks on the more cheering aspects of the subject, and the Society adjourned, to meet in the Tremont Temple, at 10 facts, without being morally perjured. o'clock, A. M., on the morrow.

THURSDAY.

Morning Session .- The Society met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. On motion of Wendell Phillips, the hour of half past three o'clock, P. M., was assigned for the consideration of the funds of the Society for the ensuing

The resolutions reported by the Business Commit tee yesterday care up for discussion, and the sixth in number was spoken to by Samuel May, Jr., and Joshua T. Everett. Addison Davis followed, and occupied the entire

emainder of the morning session with a repetition of the old and oft-refuted argument, that the United States Constitution contains no compromises with, or guarantees to, slavery. Charles C. Burleigh followed, but gave way to

Edmund Quincy, on whose motion the Society adjourned to 2 3-4 o'clock, P. M. Afternoon Session .- The Society again met in the ont Temple, the President in the chair.

Charles C. Burleigh spoke in reply to Mr. Davis's norning argument, until the hour assigned for the raising of funds had arrived and passed, and then gave way for that subject. Wendell Phillips spoke with eloquence and effect

on the subject of funds, and the present exigencies of the Anti-Slavery cause. Mr. Garrison followed with some brief remarks on the work before us, and the Society adjourned to

6 3-4 o'clock, P. M. Evening Session .- Again assembled at the Trem Temple, Edmund Quincy, a Vice President, in the

Charles C. Burleigh concluded his speech on the Constitutional guarantees to slavery. James N. Buffum moved that speakers be limited to twenty minutes. On motion of Wm. A. White, the

motion was laid upon the table. The discussion was resumed by Charles List, who

poke mainly on the Fugitive Slave Law. [In the course of his speech, Mr. List gave way to Dr. Cutter, who came into the Hall to offer the volunteer services of four young ladies, the Misses Hall, (now giving concerts in the city, and in another apartment of the Temple,) to sing an Anti-Slavery WM. LLOYD GARRISON, song. The offer being accepted, the ladies appeared and sang. in a very agreeable manner, 'The Fugitive Slave's Appeal to the North Star;' and afterwards, Ho! the Car Emancipation.' And being warmly applauded and encored, they returned and sang, SAMUEL MAY, Jr. There's a good time coming.' The songs harmo nized well with the debates, and formed a pleasant episode. Afterwards, the brothers Hutchinson sang, in their rich notes, a song in rebuke of Daniel Webster's apostacy, and his servility to slavery.]

Wendell Phillips then took the floor, and offered

the following resolution :-11. Resolved, That in regard to SAMUEL AT-KINS ELIOT, in his votes on the Territorial and Fugitive Slave Bills, we will not undertake to decide whether he represented or misrepresented his constituency; but since neither he nor his friends have attempted any defence of either of those measures except as necessary to avert dangers which nothing but the grossest ignorance could believe to exist, his base selfishness and craven spirit at that crisis make all former Northern treason look white by the side of the blackness of his infamy; and as long as New England retains any spark of the spirit or of the pride of her ancestry, his memory will be held in loathing

and abhorrence. Mr. Phillips referred to the vote which Samuel A Eliot gave in the Massachusetts Legislature, to instruct the Massachusetts delegation in Congress to oppose all extension of slavery; and to his subsequent vote, at Washington, as one of that delegation, in favor of all the Compromise measures with slavery, the Fugitive Slave Law included! It was base fear for the Tariff, said Mr. P., and an equally base and a false plea, that the law of 1850 is no worse than the law of 1793, that led him to give this disgraceful vote If the law of 1850 is no worse than that of '93, how comes it, said Mr. P., that within four months we have had, here in Boston, two different attempts to recover fugitive slaves, and that they are occurring by scores throughout the Northern States, and so much more frequently than ever before in the history of the na-

It becomes our duty, said he, to express our moral contempt and indignation of Mr. Eliot's vote and whole course on this matter, and to show that the presence of the slave-catchers in our streets is a consequence and a fitting commentary on his vote, and recent letter in justification thereof

Daniel Webster has told us, said Mr. Phillips, that very, will find himself in a poor and contemptible minority. Does not Mr. Webster know that poor and contemptible minorities have reformed and ruled mankind? Did he never hear of a contemptible minority of twelve men, gathered in an upper chamber, whose voice and whose doctrine revolutionized the world? Mr. Webster says, that when the Compromise measures passed the last session of Congress, every body understood that the settlement was a final one. Indeed! Lord John Russell once, in the British Parliament, for a doctrine similar to this of Mr. Webster's, got the nick-name of Finality John. We may call him Finality Daniel. Did not he know that there were men and women, scattered up and down the land, who love the Anti-Slavery cause too well to allow any final settlement of it like this? In 1646, said Mr. P., a Committee of the Massachusetts Government laid out a road westerly from Boston, as far as Newton; and when they reported the fact, they took much satisfaction in the completion of the work, saying that no road would ever h farther in that direction! They were the finality men of their day. Mr. Webster's foresight may be taken as equal to theirs.

FRIDAY. Morning Session .- The Society again assembled in

The resolutions of the Business Con still before the meeting, were advocated by Rev. Jotion or otherwise, slavery shall be biotted out!

Wendell Phillips said, with regard to what had slave in North Carolina, whose speech was received

Mrs. Redlon, of Providence, spoke chiefly on the

John C. Cluer moved, and the Society voted to lay We have just seen Hen- Coercion Bill, and showed, by incontrovertible documentary proof, that the charge was false and libellot Mr. Cluer's resolution was then adopted; there be

ing a very general vote throughout the audience

The resolutions on the table were taken up, as She has shown too great an alacrity, and sent back the the meeting was addressed by Rev. Theodore Parker. metropolis of the nation, has bowed and fal- of Gov. Boutwell's recent Message which speaks in len before the Slave Power; and to-day we have such twaddling and evasive terms of the Fugitive heard that the slave-catchers are in Boston again, in Slave Law. Mr. Parker also examined the question search of a man said to have taken refuge with one whether a juror is in all cases obliged to find a verdiet in conformity with the facts proved; or whether in a case where he believes justice and popular right

Soon after 1 o'clock, adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock. Afternoon Session .- Met at the hour appointed, i the Temple; the President in the chair.

Edmund Quincy, from Committee on Officers of the Society, reported the following list :-President,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston. Vice Presidents,

Andrew Robeson, New Bedford. EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham. STILLMAN LOTHBOP, Cambridge. Amos FARNSWORTH, Groton ADIN BALLOU, Milford.

JOHN M. FISK, West Brookfield. JOSHUA T. EVERETT. Princeton. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Worcester. JEFFERSON CHURCH, Springfield. WILLIAM B. STONE, Gardner. OLIVER GARDNER, Nantucket. HENRY I. BOWDITCH, Boston. GEORGE HOYT, Athol. JOHN C. GORE, Roxbury. JOSIAH HENSHAW, West Brookfield. CAROLINE WESTON, Weymouth. BENJAMIN SNOW, Jr., Fitchburg. GEORGE MILES, Westminster. JAMES N. BUFFUM, Lynn. CYRUS PIERCE, Newton JOHN T. HILTON, Cambridgeport. THOMAS T. STONE, Salem. BOURNE SPOONER, Plymouth WILLIAM ASHBY, Newburyport. JOHN BAILEY, Lynn. CHARLES F. HOVEY, BOSTON

JOSEPH J. LOCKE, Barre. EDMUND QUINCY, Dedha Recording Secretary ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Boston.

J. S. STAFFORD, Cummington.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Brookline.

EDMUND JACKSON, Boston WENDELL PHILLIPS JOHN ROGERS, MARIA W. CHAPMAN, ANNE W. WESTON. CORNELIUS BRAMHALL. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, JOHN M. SPEAR,

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH The question being taken on the acceptance of the report, it was decided in the affirmative; and the individuals named were elected the officers of the So-

ciety. discussed by Edmund Quincy, George W. Putnam of Lynn, Thomas Russell, of Plymouth, and Wendell Phillips, who controverted the position of Mr. Parker, respecting the juror's right to shape his verdict according to his own ideas of justice.

William L. Garrison introduced the two following

12. Resolved. That in the visit of our long-trie and untiring co-adjutor, George Thompson, to thi country, for the second time, we see cause for emo tions of the deepest shame and feelings of the live liest gratitude-shame, that in this vannted land of freedom, there are millions of our countrymen stil wearing the galling chains of a slavery which England has long since abolished throughout all her domin ions-and gratitude that, notwithstanding all the scorn, insult and outrage heaped upon him when among us fifteen years ago, as the advocate of univer sal emancipation, he generously throws the past into oblivion, and is once more with us, the same magnanmous and world-embracing spirit, the same dauntless and invincible champion of freedom, the same unwa vering friend to the liberty and prosperity of our country, the same fearless and eloquent advocate o the rights of the enslaved, -as ready to incur opprocause, as he was in the perilous times of 1834-5.

13. Resolved, That with three millions of our coun trymen in the galling chains of slavery, we have a fit. ting commentary on the empty declaration, that this is 'the land of the FREE'; -and in the consternation which is every where visible in this country at the presence of George Thompson, we are presented with an equally striking commentary on the general boast, that this is 'the home of the BRAYE'!

These resolutions were then adopted unanimously The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Buf fum, reported the amount of funds raised and pledged A subsequent examination of the papers, more full whoever undertakes to re-open the question of sla- and careful than the Committee had then had time to give, shows that the whole amount of cash collected is \$350; and that nearly \$1200 have been pledged.

The question was then taken on the remaining res olutions before the meeting separately. They were all adopted, with a few opposing votes; but it is believed that those votes were not given by person members of the Society, or friendly to the anti-slavery cause.

The Society then adjourned, sine die.

The absence of George Thompson from the Annu al Meeting was a severe and constant disappointmen to all present. All had looked to and relied upon his presence, as that which was chiefly to distinguish and give character to the meeting. A very severe attack of illness, which compelled him to seek the care of a physician, detained him at Hingham, during the en tire meeting. To him, not less than to us, we do not, the inevitable disappointment was a very painful

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Recording Secretary. SAMUEL MAY. JE., ELIZA JEHUBRA KENNEY, LEVI D. SMITH,

Consumption and Liver Complete F neglected, colds soon run i diseases. Before the sufferer diseases. Before the sufferer is aware of far gone, beyond the reach of most remedit there is one hope for the afflicted, which wilke the reinbow in the storm. SCHENCH MONIC SYRUP, if perseveringly sed, will to health almost every case of this such dre too frequent disorder. The following certain untarily contributed by the great contributed by the untarily contributed by the grateful vince the most skeptical that the great age, for Consumption in all its forms, is

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP Chas. G. Johnson was taken Dec. 1848, with Chas. G. Johnson was taken Dic. 1848 cold, which produced incessant cought cold, which produced incessant cought nied with actute pain on the right side, back under the right shoulder, having sweats, high fevers, &c. I expectoral sweats, and the control of the to a quart of nausoous matter ever two and was gradually sinking under the gress of my disease. I took fifteen myself once more restored to health.

add, that the consulting physicin settle the medicine, fully approved of its use reader some idea of the severity of my rapid cure effected by the Syrup, I wit usual weight in health, was 177 poun finally reduced by my sufferiors. usual weight in neutr, was 177 pour finally reduced by my sufferings to b yet, on the first of September, 1849, pounds; thus gaining, in a few mos and within three pounds of my hear Signed. CHARLES & nds of my heaviest weig CHARLES G. JOHN

We, the undersigned, residents of Bristo We, the undersigned, residents of Bristal as cinity, are well acquainted with Mr. Johnson know him to have been afflicted as he stare: We also know that he used Schenck's Pulmo rup, and have every reason to believe, that rupdicine he owes his preservation from a per grave. The known integrity and position in of Mr. Johnson, however, is a sufficient gazen the public of the truth of his statement.

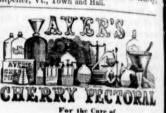
the public of the truth of his statement.

LEWIS PRATT, Pratt's Hotel; LEWIS WHEATON, merchant; CHESTER M. STURDL.
VANT, coal merchant, formerly of Boston; JORN W. BRAY, merchant; JAMES M. ARLIOW, dn. gyman of Presbyterian Church; S. R. HOLT, flood Burilington; JAMES B. SCOTT, book asset; à L. PACKER, coal agent.

A Treatise on the History of Consumption; in neat pamphlet, can be had gratis, on appelication.

neat pamphlet, can be had gratis, on appplied the agents in Boston. Sold in Boston by REDDING & CO., 8 STATE STREET, Agents for Dr. J. H. Schenek, Philadelphia Print per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

Sold in Salem by H. Whipple; Lewell, Gaiston & Hovey; Newburyport, J. G. Tillon; Porumouh, W. H. Preston; New Bedford, C. A. Clark; Tucton, F. S. Munroe; Fall River, John Russel; W. Cester, M. B. Green; Springfield, B. K. Bliss; Previdence, Rowe & Co.; Bangor, D. Bugber; East Thomaston, R. S. Slocomb; Saco, T. B. Murrey; Montpelier, Vt., Town and Hali.



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION. HIS truly valuable remedy for all diseases of the

Lungs and Throat has become the cluief relians of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure know for the above complaints. While it is a most poserful remedial agent in the most desperate and aimes hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminish ed doses, one of the mildest and most agreeshing family medicines for common coughs and colds. Real below the opinion of men who are known to the world; and the world respect their opinions FROM PROF. HITCHCOCK.

Pectoral' in my own case of deep-seated Broachia, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that is an admirable compound for the relief of largad difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior characteristics of the compound for the relief of the period of the compound for the relief of the period of the compound for the relief of the period o ter can be of any service, you are at liberty to use as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D.,

James C. Ayres: Sir-I have used your 'Chem

From the 'LONDON LANCET' · AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one most valuable preparations that has fallen under or notice. After a careful examination, we do not in-itate to say we have a large appreciation of its men, and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for couple and lung complaints.'

Dr. Brewster, of Windham county, Conn., smi us the following testimony:-Dr. J. C. Ayer: Dear Sir-I have enclosed a certificate from Mrs. Catharine A. Cady, a

respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Carl Deputy Sheriff, Windham county, Connecticut. In cure in her case was very prompt, and has attracti general attention.

W. A. BREWSTER, M. D.

WEST KILLINGLY, Conn., Sept. 28, 1848.
This may certify, that I was afflicted with a versevere cough in the winter of '47-48, which them ened to terminate in consumption. I had tried as in vain, and was cured by the use of April CATHERINE K. CADI.

DIRECT EVIDENCE. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell: Dear Sir-Feeling and bligations to you for the restoration of my health end you a report of my case, which you are at it erty to publish for the benefit of others. Last a erty to publish for the benefit of others. Last tumn, I took a bad cold, accompanied by are cough, and made use of many medicines without taining relief. I was obliged to give up business, quently raised blood, and could get no sleep at si quently raised blood, and could get no sleep at signary raised blood, and could get no sleep at signary and a friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Petit the use of which I immediately commenced soming to directions. I have just purchased the signary conduction of the state of my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your unable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.,

Principal of Mt. Hope Semiany.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Clin

opee Falls, Mass:

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Dear Sir—Enclosed please find:
mittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL laster mittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL lasses me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medizing sell gives such satisfaction as yours does; nor hericage seen a medicine which cured so many costs of Cough and Lung Complaints. Our physiciass as Cough and Lung Complaints. Our physiciass as using it extensively in their practice, and with its happiest effect.

Truly yours,

D. M. BRYANT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Yas and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medical throughout the country.

Dec. 20.

Mar.27

Consumption! Consumption! DR. FIELD,

(Member of the Mass. Medical Society,) BELIEVING in the curability of Communication B continue to devote himseif to the and treatment of diseases of the THEOAT. and treatment of oiseases of the THEOAT, MALLEY LOUNG;—also to DYSPERSIA and LIVER CONFAINT, being often connected with consumption, and for quently the cause of it.

Office hours from 9 to 2 o'clock.

GEO. FIELD, M. D. 132 Court st., near the Revers House, Boston

George Thompson, Esq., M. P. BEAUTIFUL Portrait of this distingui A DEAUTIFUL Portrait of this distinguished in the highest style of the art, by Buffer is for sale at 26 cents, at the Bookstore of the Pulishers,

Dec. 13

Nos. 17 and 19, Combil.

MERCANTILE DINING SALOON,

MARSTON & SIMPSON, MERCANTILE WHARF, HEAD OF BASE MORE PACKET PIER, BOSTON.

ings, this ings, the ings, the ings, ings, ings, the ings, in

terfer of me in rep Unite which vario am a with Unite feelin oppression ry its legal duty